THE
Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,779—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

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SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 p.m.	Steamers	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
26th Oct.	*MALOJA	12500	MACEDONIA	10500
2nd Nov.	CHINA	8000	—	—
9th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
16th „	ARABIA	8000	—	—
23rd „	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
30th „	MEDINA	12500	—	—
7th Dec.	ARCADIA	7000	MOLDAVIA	10000
14th „	EGYPT	8000	—	—
21st „	SALSETTE	6000	MANGOLIA	10000
28th „	PERSIA	8000	—	—

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

4th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
11th „	MACEDONIA	10500	—	—
18th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
25th „	ARABIA	8000	—	—
1st Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
8th „	CHINA	8000	—	—
15th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
22nd Feb.	EGYPT	8000	—	—
1st March	MOREA	11000	—	—
8th „	PERSIA	8000	—	—
15th „	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
19th „	†ARCADIA	7000	—	—
22nd „	MANTUA	11000	—	—
29th „	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	—	—
12th „	MOLDAVIA	10000	—	—
19th „	MALOJA	12500	—	—
26th „	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	—	—
10th „	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
17th „	PERSIA	8000	—	—

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

* This vessel proceeds to London via Malta, and Passengers for Marseilles transfer at Port Said to the S. S. MACEDONIA.

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER. ONE CLASS ONLY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1[illegible]-30 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W C SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay on
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd Oct. 1912.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th Nov. „
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	21st „ „
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	4th Dec. „
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	15th „ „
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R.	31st „ „
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso.	18th Jan. 1913.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	2nd Feb. „

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	23rd Feb. 1913
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th March „
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	23rd „ „
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R	10th April „
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	22nd „ „
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	5th May „
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	18th „ „

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES.

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 418	627
Bombay to Portsaid	„ 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	„ 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	„ 658	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	„ 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	„ 605	957
Bombay to New York	„ 826	1,300
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	„ 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through Tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via
Lhasa	2184	Mon.	21st Oct.	11 a.m.*	P.D. and C.M.
Dumra	1695	Thurs.	24th Oct.	9 a. m. †	C. M.
Linga	2185	Friday	25th Oct.	‡ 6 a m.	direct.

* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.
† Cutch Mandvie.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 24th Oct. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Barjora" 3200 tons, on Wednesday, 23rd October, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons on Thursday 31st October, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Mazagon," 4997 tons, on or about 22nd October.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY,
21st October, 1912.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
Oceanien	4143	Mages	21st Nov. 1912.
Polynesien	6363	Lassince	19th Dec. 1912.
Ville-de-a-Ciotat	6378		16th Jan. 1913.
Sydney	4120		13th Feb. 1913.
Yarra	4142	Tivolle	13th March 1913.

PASSAGE FARES.

	I class	II class	III. class
To Marseilles (single)	Rs. 594	495	225
Do. (return)	Rs. 891	743	405
To London (single)	Rs. 660	528	270
Do. (Return)	Rs. 990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Italian Lineh at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road Agent.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct;

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sicilia	6,000	D. Maganzini.	15th Nov. 1912.
Sardegna	6,000	A. Muzio	15th Dec. 1912.
Sicilia	6,000	D. Maganzini.	15th Jan, 1913.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE and HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	10th Nov. 1912.
Capri	6,000	A. de Amezaga	10th Dec. 1912.
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	10th Jan. 1913.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations; for further particular apply to

G. FERRERO,
Agent,
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY. TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

CLEANING

BY THE
ENGLISH PROCESS.

SILKS SERGES SATINS	TWEEDS TUSSORES CHAMERE

FLANNELS, etc.

AT A MINIMUM RATE

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING CO.

DRY CLEANING, DYEING AND ELECTRIC FINISHING WORKS.

2-14, Hammum Street, Fort, Bombay.

OAKES' MADRAS CHEROOTS

Are recognised as the standards of excellence. They are hand-made, and guaranteed free from opium. Highest awards whenever exhibited. The following are a few popular Brands:—

		Per 100 RS.	A.
Orientals, 5"—Boxed	100	3	8
United Service, 6" „	50	7	0
Vishnus (Longs) 5" „	100	3	14
Vishnus (Shorts) 3½" „	100	2	12

Obtainable at all Stores and Tobacconists throughout India and Burma, or direct from the Company at the Prices quoted above, delivered free by Post.

Write for New Illustrated Edition of Cigar Price List.

OAKES & CO., Ltd.,
Post Box 24, MADRAS.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS
ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP..........£400,000
RESERVE..........£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..........£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..........£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..........£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..........£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS..........£ 335,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA, LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan) PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills, and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

JAS. MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.
THE HON'BLE SIR PHIROZSHA M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—3 per cent. per annum allowed from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSIT:—12 months deposits are received at 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods on application.

Loans granted on approved Securities.

Purchase and Sale of Securities effected at ⅛ per cent. commission.

AUDITORS:—Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants.

HEAD OFFICE:
Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALLA, C.A.I.B. (London),
Manager.

WHICH IS CHEAPER ?

TO buy a Piano at Rs. 400 cash and then be compelled to buy a Bluthner costing Rs. 1,100 on the Hire System or Buy a Bluthner Piano costing Rs. 1,100 on the Easy Payment System straight away.

What is really the meaning of the word "Cheap", when applied to manufactured goods, to sell them? "Cheap" when applied to the Pianoforte, the article which we make the subject of this advertisement, is perhaps intended purely as a comparative term for price, but in our interpretation it is meaningless, as "cheap" may be equally applied to a Bluthner Upright Grand Piano costing Rs. 1,100 as to one of any other make clamouring for preference at Rs. 400. Yet, who calls a Piano at Rs. 1,100 a "cheap" Piano? The Bluthner at Rs. 1,100 is much cheaper in representing real value; it might be said to carry value even above price, as compared with the piano at Rs. 400, whose estimate of enjoyment or utility, in expert opinion, stands below the level of its price. The craze at the present day for low prices is engulfing many who cannot afford the sacrifice, to become owners of instruments which become valueless extravagances ultimately. Makers of low priced pianos know that there are purchasers who are wholly ignorant in the knowledge of divining musical qualities of expression and tone-colour; cultured and emotional music are unknown considerations to such purchasers who have only ears for sound, and a blank in their minds for real music. Manufacturers also know that sufficient ready-money will always be forthcoming from the million for the purchase of a low priced piano and so it is made to satisfy a demand which is the result of unenlightenment. The inexperienced purchaser, however, soon realizes the fact that buying a low priced piano is not the only expense; absence of durability is proved by the frequent tunings required to help it stand in tune; loss of repetition in the action is its first sign of rapid deterioration; and its acquirement very quickly of a mixed metallic tone, resembling a tin can in the treble and a drum with a hole in the parchment in the bass, renders its last state as best suited perhaps, to a student who does not aspire to the higher attainments in portraying the beauties of piano compositions, but who can play 500 notes in one minute and is striving to increase this velocity to 1000. This is the return obtained in a very short time for the sacrifice of the sum of Rs. 400. Such an investment bears a resemblance rather to price paid at a "Dutch Auction", the definite character of value in which case is obscured by the postponement of its determination. Hundreds continue to buy their experience, and many cannot afford the cost of exchanging their low priced pianos for one of high and reliable quality without considerable effort and sacrifice in domestic economy; but having once been educated to the refined influence and necessity of music and the qualities essential in a musical piano, they gravitate surely to the Bluthner willingly and make the inevitable sacrifice. That is where the low priced piano has done inestimable good to the Bluthner Piano and the piano of the Highest Grade.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

IMPORTERS OF THE BEST PIANOS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

FRESH ITALIAN LIMES, now in Stock.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) in great demand.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING CAKES.
WEDDING CAKE ORNAMENTS.
WEDDING CAKE STANDS.
WEDDING CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING CAKE WREATHS.
WEDDING CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING FLAGS.
WEDDING FAVORS.
WEDDING CRACKERS.
WEDDING RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, **BOMBAY**.

Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

THE DEADLY TROPICAL CLIMATE

To take a chance with one's health in the tropics is utter folly. The climate is against one. The country is against one. The only one thing to do at the first sign of Fever, Ague, or Influenza, is to take the certain cure that has stood the test of time.

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS.

Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc. Re. 1-8ans. each

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans 4, each

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch Etc. in a day. Ans 4, each.

Of all dealers, or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,

WORLI, LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	**150°**	**in cases.**	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	**150°**	„ „	
Chester	**125°**	„ „	
Devoe's	**125°**	„ „	
Monkey	**125°**	„ „	

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

150° "SHELL" — 150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.	REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA.	150° TEST	NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.	"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150° — "SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY
THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA) LD.,
GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anaemia, Cholorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

THE FAMOUS "FIAT"

FIAT MOTOR CARS are owned by MOTORISTS of DISTINCTION throughout INDIA.

When owners of small FIATS Do sell their cars it is to buy larger FIATS

LATEST MODELS.

Obtainable at English prices plus cost of importation from the SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.

11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM COMPANY, LIMITED.
CENTRAL OFFICE FOR THE EAST.
44, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

REUTERS LIMITED.
"INDICATORS."

REUTER'S TELEGRAM COMPANY, LIMITED hereby give NOTICE to ALL CLIENTS who have Registered Indicator addresses with their Company that any printed notices circulated under the name of Griffith's Telegram Company, Limited implying that present indicators have been CANCELLED or inviting such clients to cancel there present indicators and Register other indicators with Griffith's Telegram Company, Limited, are issued entirely without the knowledge and authority of Reuter's Telegram Company, Limited, who hereby give notice that the Indicator addresses of clients Registered with them have not been and will not be cancelled except upon the express instructions of such constituents.

BEN. H. MUNDY,
General Manager for the East.

Bombay, 18th October, 1912.

NOTICE.

REVISION of the ELECTORAL ROLL of persons qualified to vote at the ensuing election of an additional member of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay representing the MAHOMEDAN COMMUNITY in Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given that consequent on the amendments published in the Bombay Government Gazette, Extraordinary, of 9th October, 1912, in Schedule VII of the Regulations for the nomination and election of additional members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay, the draft list published by the Collector of Bombay on 26th August, 1912, of Mahomedans resident in Bombay qualified under the Election Rules has been revised and that the draft list as revised will be available for inspection at the office of the Collector of Bombay in the Town Custom House on 22nd October, 1912 and following days between the hours of 12 noon and 5 p.m. A limited number of copies of the revised draft list will be available for sale on application at the price of Re. 1 per copy.

All persons whose names are omitted from or are not included in the revised list and who claim that their names should be entered in the final revised roll and all persons whose names appear in the revised list and who claim that any alteration or revision should be made in such list should forward their claims in writing to the Collector of Bombay before the 26th October, 1912, after which date no claims will be considered.

All letters submitting claims should be marked on the outer side "Electoral Roll."

M. M. S. GUBBAY,
Collector of Bombay.

Bombay Collector's Office,
19th October, 1912.

TENDERS FOR MEDICAL STORES.

THE MEDICAL STOREKEEPER to Government, Bombay is prepared to receive tenders for the SUPPLY of Medicines, Empty packing cases, Tinware, Mutton Suet, Straw, Covering and dammering of cases, up to 12 noon, on the 1st November, 1912.

Written applications should be made for tender and Schedule forms which will be supplied on payment of Re. 1 per set.

Further particulars may be ascertained from the Undersigned.

F. E. SWINTON, Lieut.-Col., I. M. S.,
Medical Storekeeper to Govt.,
Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED will hold an AUCTION SALE of TIMBER at the following depots on the dates shown against them.

Depot.	Estimated quantities in cubic feet of.			Date of auction.
	Teak.	Black wood.	Jungle, wood Matti, Nana etc.	
Kodibag (near Karwar).	Logs cft. 54175 poles No. 5000	2000	27500	20th November 1912 and following days.
Hattikeri (15 miles from Karwar.)	14085	528	62193	25th November 1912 and following days.

The conditions of sale are available for inspection of persons wishing to bid at the above auction at the Undersigned's office at Karwar or at the Depot offices at Kodibag and Hattikeri between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. on any day except Sundays and holidays.

W. A. MILLER,
Divisional Forest Officer.
W. D. Kanara.

Karwar, 26th September 1912.

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

THE FIRST TERM of the next Session commences on January 4th 1913. Students who desire to enter the College should present themselves on that date at 10-30 A. M.

About nine Scholarships (value Rs. 15 per mensem) will be awarded to Matriculates and Shool Final men. Residents of the Bombay Presidency are alone eligible. Those wishing to obtain Scholarships must present themselves at the College on January 4th and should enter their names as candidates as soon as possible.

Paying students unless Matriculates and School Final men are required to pass the College Entrance Test held at the College on January 4th and following days.

All candidates must pass an Examination in Physical Fitness held at the College on January 4th and following days and must produce certificates of moral character.

Further particulars may be obtained on application

THE PRINCIPAL,
Bombay Veterinary College.

Parel, Bombay, 12th October, 1912.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.

DELHI AGENTS: KING, KING & CO.

MESSRS. PHIPSON & Co. beg to announce they have APPOINTED as their DELHI AGENTS MESSRS. KING, KING & Co., who will hold a stock of their Wines, etc., from the 10th October, 1912.

Address:
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NEW DELHI

are invited to communicate with

MESSRS. MAURICE TURNER & CO.,
CONSULTING ENGINEERS,
Kashmir Gate, Delhi.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT
THE NAPOLITAN TROUBADOURS COMPANY

of high class continental Artistes who will perform at the Theatre from to-night.

SONGS, DANCES, MUSIC.

FUNICULI—FUNICULA — SANTA LUCIA—CARMELA—ADDIO MIA BELLA NAPOLI—TARANTELLA DANCE.

In conjunction with the Cinematograph Pictures.

PLEASE NOTE:
That in order to give a Double Programme of Pictures and the Variety Co.
THE FIRST SHOW
will commence at 6-30 p. m. sharp daily.
And will finish at 8 p. m. as usual.
(2ND SHOW: 8-30 to 9-30, Cinema Pictures only).
THIRD SHOW
10 to 12 P. M.
CINEMA PICTURES and THE NAPOLITAN VARIETY CO.

The Napolitan Orchestra will play in the Gardens between 9 and 10 P. M.

PRICES AS USUAL.

The Cinema Programme will include.
THE ANTI-FEMINIST:
An amusing Conversion.
BOBBY THE FLUNKEY

Please do not forget
THE ANIMATED GAZETTE
includes
SCENES ON THE ULSTER DAY.

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"MAIDANIA" OPENS
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Side-splitters to keep all in good Spirits.
☞ **THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY.**
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 P. M.
SATURDAY and SUNDAY Extra 4th show, 11-15 to 12-15 P. M.
THREE PRIZE SHOWS, THIS WEEK.
On SATURDAY, SUNDAY & MONDAY an Extra show from 5-30 to 6-30 p. m. at which three prizes will be given away.
An additional prize of a SEWING MACHINE will be given in each prize-show at 5-30.
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For Brain Fag, Nerve Exhaustion, General Debility and Excess of any kind.

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Capital Paid up	Gold $ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund	" " 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits	" " 423,677,78

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—

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Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Mexico.
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4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AT:—
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID UP	£ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 600,000

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Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street

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The purchase and sale of Government securities stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

CAPITAL AUTHORISED	Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED	Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 8,62,618
RESERVE FUND (In Govt. Papers)	Rs. 8,50,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt., Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote and Srinagar.

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ % p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS BILLS etc., of out-stations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM B. A.,
Manager.

Bombay, 59, Apollo Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 950,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombassa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

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Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 17,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Shanghai Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
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ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	" 17,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur
Honolulu	San Francisco
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

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Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
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ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi and Umballa.

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They are self-adjusting.
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For terms please apply to the
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B. M. KHARKAR,
Dewan of Janjira.

Murud-Janjira,
15th October, 1912.

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TO LET ON THE COOPERAGE.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bed-room with verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bath Room, shower and W. C. Use of Dining Room, etc. Overlooking Sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box 106, care of "Bombay Gazette".

WELL FURNISHED Bed-room with private bath room and W. C. Use of other appartments, large verandah overlooking sea and gardens, Electric Light and Fan. European married couple only entertained. Apply Box 107, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant, being a Bank Holiday, our usual WEEKLY SALE will take place TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 22nd instant.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DOONGERSI ROAD, WALKESHWAR.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and effects of Amritlal Dayaram and Manilal Dayaram, the adjudged insolvents, and with the consent and concurrence of Mr. Mahomed Abdul Sattar bin Mahomed Abdul Rahiman, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day October, 1912, at 5 p. m. (S. T.) the following valuable landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS.—All the right, title and interest of the abovenamed Mahomed Abdul Sattar bin Mahomed, Abdul Rahiman and the abovenamed insolvents in all that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Malabar Hill, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 970 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east formerly by the property of Chimanlalji Maharaj and now of Shantaram Narayan on or towards the west formerly by the property of late Narayan Krishna Laud and now by the property of Lukhmidas Khimjee, on or towards the north by the public road called Doongersi Road and on or towards the south by the property of Gangadas Vijbhukhandas, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "D" Ward No. 3144 and Street No. 3.

For further particulars and typed conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., attorneys for R. D. Sethna, Esq., Official Assignee or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 21st October, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 32, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at Dadar near B. B. & C. I. Railway Station.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on TUESDAY the 29th instant, sell by Public Auction on the premises at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) by order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagor Messrs. Karrimbhai Valliji the following:—

All that piece or parcel of Toka and Foras land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate lying and being at Dadar Road without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 4440 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 1, 1, 4, 4, 61 New Nos.

15840 A, 15843 1Aa, A New Survey
15840 1, 11870 3 & 1A, 12860 2-4-5, 1 Aa, 2A
Nos. 1882, 1882, 1882, 1884, 1880 and

assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under G ward Nos. 3597, 3598, 3600-3601 and Street Nos. 1059-1060, 1062-1063 and bounded on the East partly by the property of Haji Valli Karim Godivalla and partly by the property of Dharamdas Atmaram on the west partly property of Martinho D'Souza on the north partly by the property of Martinho D'Souza and on by the property of Pedro Antonio Peidade and partly the south partly by the public passage N. S. D. by the property of the Church of Salvacao.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABL E PROPERTY AT NIZAM OR NIZAMPU A STREET.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on TUESDAY, the 12th proximo, sell by Pub ic Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises by order of the Mortgagees the Hon. Sir Ibrahim R ahimtula and Messrs. Jatfarbhoy Rahimtula and on account and risk of the mortgagor Messrs. Ismai Mahomed Raja the following:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and premis es standing thereon situate lying and being withou the Fort of Bombay on the southern side of Nizam or Nizampura Street in the Registration sub-distri t of Bombay formerly in the occupation of Mahome d Rajah and now in the occupation of the mortga or and his tenants, assessed by the Assessor and Co llector of Municipal rates and taxes under C. Ward Nos. 434-35, Street Nos. 52-54 and containing by admeasurement 116 3-9 sq. yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land R evenue under old No. 151 New No. 7470, Old Survey No. 1671 and New Survey No. 931 and bo unded as follows: on the east by the house of Maho med Ibrahim Valad Shaik, on the west by the hous of Bapu Miya Valad Shaik Dawud alias Bapu sheb Moreker on the North by the Nizampur Street and on the south by sweeper's passage.

For further par ticulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Und ersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 21st October, 1912.

ZOG
CLEANS PAINT
ALSO
BATHS & ENAMEL.
Shines SILVER too.
14 as. — 8 as.
Full particulars and Samples of Sole Agents:
ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., Ltd., BOMBAY.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.
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Half-yearly	" 11 0
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SINGLE COPY	ONE ANNA.

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Yearly	Rs. 26 0
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SINGLE COPY	TWO ANNAS.

N.B.—Payment must always be made in ADVANCE.
For rates of old issues of the "Bombay Gazette". See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	" 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance.

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First Insertion	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch.
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In the Native Languages double the above rate.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made.

AMUSEMENT COLUMN.

For insertions in the amusement Column ... Rs. 1½ Per Inch.

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B. O. C.
—B. O. C. KEROSINES—
Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—
Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS.
Fuel & Cylinder Oils.
WAX.
CANDLES.

B.
O.
C.

PETROL.
MOTOR OILS
A & B.
Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.
Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET

LONDON, OCT. 18.] [BOMBAY, OCT. 19.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
1-2 per cent. Consols ...	73 1-4	1-16	
do. Rentes ...	90	1-4	
1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	90 1-2	un	chgd
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	63 7-8	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot ...	29 3-8	1-16	
do. 2 months' hence...	29 1-2	1-16	
Bar Silver in New York ...	63 5-8	1-8	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·25	un	chgd
do. do. at Berlin...	20 50	02	
do. do. New York...	4·85 5-8	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate...	5	since	
do. Short London Bills	17th Oct		
3 months' sight...	4 11-16		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	4 5-8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	5 1-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	5 3-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	3	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	3 1-4	un	chgd

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77·9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 15-16 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver—Steady.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£180,000
Gold Bar to Bombay	£160,000
Gold Coin to Bombay	£ 10,000
Silver to Ceylon	£ 2,000
Silver to Shanghai	£ 73,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot Unchgd—Good business done
Futures Firm.
Manchester Quiet but firm
Total Sales a 14,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export... a 1,500 „
Imports .. a14,000 „
Mid-Americans ... 6·09 unchgd
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 9-16unchgd
a Sales increased yesterday by 4,000 bales.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5 88	5·87	5·82	5·84	5·86
+04	+03	+03	+04	+04

Mar.-Apl.	Apr.-May.	May-June	June-July.
5·87	5·89	5·90	5·90
+04	+04	+04	+04

New York 11 a.m., Dec. 10·43 Mar. 10·69
New York official Noon call Dec. 10·42 Mar. 10·88
New Orleans 10 a.m. Dec. 10·73 Mar. 10·92.

NEW YORK— Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 90,000
„ Receipts at „ last year ... 75,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ... 37,000
„ Exports to Continent ... 38,000
„ Spot Cotton ... 10·95+20

Futures—Month of Dec. 10·65+22
Futures—Month of Mar. 10·78+18
Advanced on bull support and short covering and on spinners reported to be bidding more freely.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ... 10 3-4—1-16
Futures month of Dec. ... 10·82+15
Futures month of Mar. ... 11·00+16
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady

	Bales.
Week's Receipts at U. S. Ports	50,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain	175,000
Do. do. to France & Continent...	139,000
Do. do. to Japan	7,000
Stock of cotton at U. S. Ports	961,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports	390,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS—	Bales.
Total actual Exports	2,000
do Forwarded	89,000
do Imports	121,000
do Stocks	519,000
Stock of Cotton in London	10,860
Coconada Fair Red C. I. F. London	d 4 5-8
Coconada Ginned „ „	d 4 7-8
Western Good „ „	d 5 11-32

Liverpool, Oct 18.

Tone Dhooties and Shirtings...Very quiet
Tone Cloths ... Firm and good demand

Weft American "54"	11 3-8
Weft Egyptian "80"	17 1-8
Tone—Yarn—Market quiet.	
Weft Egyptian "32"	11 5-8
Twist "32" W T C...	9 5-8
Twist "32" B	10
Cloth G 20 36 inch	13 6
Twist "36" W T C...	9 7-8
Twist "36" B	10 1-4
Twist "42"	11 5-8
Twist American "60"	16
Twist Egyptian "60"	16 1-2
Twist Egyptian "80"	21
40s Banner Mill Twist	10 1-2
Geo Mayall's Yarn ...	10 3-8
F. G. F Tinnevely C I F—Liverpool...	6 8-32
Buyers or Sellers	Sellers.
Months	Nov.-Dec.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ......
Wheat White Karachi ... 40 1-4—1-4
Do. Months ... Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ... 39 3-4—1-4
Do Months— ... Oct.-Nov.
London—Nominal

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-61lbs. ...
Do. Month— ...
Barletta Russo 62 1-2 lbs ...
Unchgd

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... ... Unchgd
Do Months ...

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ... .
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports.— ... .
Brown Cawnpore ... 47 3-4unchgd
Do. Months— ...Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports— Antwerp—Nearest —Value

Tone—Quiet

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 56 1-2—3-4
Do. Months— ...Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers
Tone—Quiet.
Linseed Calcutta 55 9
Do. Months— ... ... Oct.-Nov.
London—Nominal—Steady
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 50 1-4—1 1-2
Do. Months— ... Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers

COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £ 6-19-0 unchgd
Nov.-Dec.—Hull—Sellers—Quiet

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).... ... ... 15 1-8 unchgd

RUBBER—
Para Rubber... ... ... 4 5 3-4—1-4
Oct.-Nov.—Value—Easier

METALS—
Copper Braziers G M C ... £ 88 unchgd
Yellow Metal ... d 7 3-8 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 88 1-2—1 3-8
English best selected copper... £ 81 1-2
Tin Plates I. C.Coke 14 by 20 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs c. i. f. Liverpool 15 1-4
Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary sizes F. O. B. Antwerp...... 6 3 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 per cent. F. O. B. Liverpool...... 13 0 0
Basic steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India... 6 16 3

FREIGHTS—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canals...15s 6d—Nominal

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C I F India (Double bags) ... 12 5 1-4—3-4d
Do. Months of Shipment...Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Dull—Business.—Very limited
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... 12 2 1-4 unchgd
Do Months of Shipments ...Nov.-Mar.—Sellers
Tone—Quiet—Only small business
German Beet-root 50 p.c. ... 9 4 3-4
Months of Shipments ... Nov—Sellers
9 9 1-2—3-4d—May—Sellers
Tone—Slow demand at easier prices
E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India ... ... 13 7 1-2 unchgd
Months of Shipments ... Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone.—Very little doing
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 12 1 1-2 unchgd
Month of Shipments ... Nov.—Value.
Tone—Firm.
Java Sugar —Unchanged—Firm but nothing doing
Licht's estimate of the Beetroot Sugar crop is 8,930,000 tons.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [19TH OCT. 1912

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
211 Bars Silver	4,59,000	London	Yokohama Bank
18 Bars Silver	37,500	do	National Bank
146 Bars Silver	30,000	do	Hongkong Bank
11 Boxes Sovs	8,25,000	Freemantle	Mercantile Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 17th Oct. 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.........	20	23,606
B. B. and C. I. Railway...	14	16,505

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened steady and unchanged. Being mail day there has been little fresh business offering. Far Eastern rates are steady. The Banks will be closed on Monday, it being a Public holiday.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 3-8d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 11-32d. Feb.
Do. do France	...171 3-4
Do. do Marks	...139 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...151 1-2
Shanghai „	...211 3-4
Japan „	...150 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

The market opened at 95 3-4 for Cash and 95 5-8 for the Settlement and there has been little or no change during the day, rates closing as under. Only a small business has been done.

We quote:—
Cash ... Rs. 95 12 0
Settlement ... „ 95 10 0 to 95 11 3

BULLION:—

Yesterday Bar Silver in London closed 1-16 higher both for ready and forward at 29 3-8 and 29 1-2 respectively. New York was 1-8 up at 63 5-8. The market opened quiet but steady and has remained unchanged during the day, closing as under for ready and forward. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold ...	Rs.	23	15	0
Australian „ ...	„	23	15	9
Sovereigns „ ...	„	15	0	0
Silver (ex duty)				
Ready ...	„	74	0	0
1st Settlement ...	„	74	2	0
2nd Settlement ...	„	74	6	0
Silver (cum duty)				
Ready ...	„	83	6	0
1st Settlement ...	„	83	8	0
2nd Settlement ...	„	83	12	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

A fairly sharp advance occurred in the American markets yesterday. New York closing 22 and 18 points up for futures and 20 points up in Spot, while New Orleans was 15 and 16 higher in futures and 1-16 higher in Spot. Private telegrams give us information of importance. Receipts continue large, and the rise appears to be a natural, if temporary, reaction after the late decline, and is due to a good demand by spinners. The local market opened steady, good Broach being quoted Rs. 287-88. Little business has been done during the day as the higher prices asked has checked the demand. The market closes quiet but steady as under.

Ready cotton continues quiet with a small enquiry.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach ...	Rs.	295	March
Good M. G. Broach ...	Rs.	287 1-2	„
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hingunghat	„	289	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	„	286	„
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	„	281	„
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola...	„	278	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish	„	267	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	„	257	„
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	„	256	„
Fine M. G. Bengal	„	256	Dec.
„ „ „	„	259	Nov.
F. G. H. G. Bengals	„	240	Jan.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—
Opening Tone ... ... Quiet—Steady.
Estimated Sales ... ... 5,000 bales
Total Imports ... ... 41,000 „

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·92	5·86	5·86
+04	+04	+04
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr
5 88	5 90	5 91
+04	+04	+04
Apr.-May.	May-June.	June.-July.
5·93	5·94	5·94
+04	+04	+04

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—
The market is easier.
We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 9 3 0 B.T.
December ... „ 9 15 6 B.T.
Apl-May 1913 ... „ 10 0 0 B.T.

RAPESEED:—Quiet.
We quote:—
Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913...Rs. 8 4 0 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready ... „ 7 13 0 B.T.
Yellow „ „ ... „ 8 13 0 „

GINGELLYSEED:—
Tone—Quiet.
Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 53 0 0
Black Kutni ... „ 46 0 0

POPPYSEED:—
Tone—Quiet. We quote:—
Ready ... .. Rs. 12 7 0 B. T.

CASTORSEED:—
Tone—Quiet. We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 39 0 0

COTTONSEED:—
Tone—Quiet. We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 25 8 0
Forward ... „ 24 8 0 D. J.

GROUNDNUTS:—
Tone—Quiet.
We quote:—
Jan.-Feb. Bold ... Rs. 44 8 0

MOWRASEED:—
Tone—Quiet. We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 8 1 0 B. T.

WHEAT:—
The market is steady.
We quote:—
White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 5 8 0 B. T.
„ „ May 1913 ... „ 5 8 6 „

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...	1,760
Bank of India ...	66 1-4
Eastern Bank ...	91 1-2
Indian Specie ...	74 1-2

MILLS.

David ...	555
Kohinoor ...	875
Manockji Petit ...	3,285
New Great Eastern ...	310
Standard ...	1,520

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	184
Colaba Land and Mill ...	1555
Treacher and Co ...	525
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	22 1-2

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley ...	572 1-2

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton ...	780	bales.
Wheat ...	16,845	cwts.
Linseed ...	4,210	„
Rapeseed ...	477	„
Gingellyseed ...	1,933	„
Poppyseed ...	Nil	
Groundnuts...	240	„
Castorseed ...	10,149	„
Rice ...	39,005	„
Myrabollams..	1,803	„
Cottonseed ...	917	„
Mowraseed ...	1,919	„
Gram ...	9,008	„
Joowar ...	2,907	„
Maize ...	79	„
Barley ...	3,836	„

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, OCT. 19.] [BOMBAY, OCT. 20.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	73 5-16	1-16	
do. Rentes ...	90	un	chgd
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan..	90 1-2	un	chgd
do. Govt. securities...	63 7-8	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	29 5-16		1-16
do. 2 months' hence...	29 7-16		1-16
do. in New York ...	63 1-2		1-8
Exchange on London at Paris.	25·25	un	chgd
do. at Berlin...	20·50 1-2	1-2	
do. at New York...	4·85 5-8		
Discount Bank of England Rate	5	since	
do. Short London	17th Oct.		
Bills, 3 months' sight.	4 11-16	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.	4 5-8	un	chgd
do 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	5 1-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	5 3-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	3	un	chgd
Interest 7 day Market Loans...	3 1-4	un	chgd

Bar Gold ...77·9 unchgd
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1-3 15-16 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet.
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £ 225,000.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot Steady. Moderate business
Futures ... Quiet.
Total Sales ... 9,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export 500
Imports ...41,000
Mid-Americans ... 6·16+07
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 10 5-8+1-16

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan-Feb.
5·91	5·85	5·85	5·87
+03	+03	+03	+03

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July
5·89	5·91	5·92	5·93	5·93
+03	+04	+03	+03	+03

NEW YORK— Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 75,000
Day's Receipts at U. S. last year ... 83,000
Exports to Great Britain ... 19,000
Exports to Continent ... 26,000
Spot Cotton— ...10·20—05

Futures—Month of Dec. 10·41—15
Futures—Month of Mar. 10·64— 14
Advanced on Commission house buying and declined later owing to Southern selling of futures in the local market.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot Cotton — 10 3-4 unchgd
Futures—Month of Dec. ... 10·67 — 15
Do. do. Mar ... 10·86 — 14
Tone of Spot Cotton Quiet.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi Nominal
Do. Months— ......
Do. Name of Ports— ......
Wheat White Karachi ... 40 1-4
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ... 39 3-4
Do. Month—Oct.-Nov.—London—Sellers
Tone—

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ... Nominal.
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ... .
Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ... ... Nominal.
Do Months ... .
Do Name of Ports. ... .
Brown Cawnpore ... 47 3-4
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov. ... .
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Nearest value.
Tone—Firm.

LINSEED—
Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 56 1-2
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
Linseed Argentine—La Palta ... 50 1-2
Do. Months— ... Oct.-Nov
Do Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

COTTONSEED—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £6-19-0
Nov.-Dec. Hull—Sellers—

MISCELLANEOUS.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... 4-5 3-4 Oct.-Nov value—Steady.

SUGAR—
German granulated sugar C & F India double bags ... 12 3 3-4
Do. Months of Shipment ... Nov.-Dec. Sellers.
Tone—Dull, prices rather easier.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... 12 1 1-2
Do. Months of Shipments ...Nov.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet. Less demand.
German Beet-root 88 p. c. ... 9 3 1-2
Months of Shipments ... Oct.—Sellers.
9 8 1-4—May—Sellers.
Tone—Moderate business at easier rates
E A B & Similar Crystals C & F India ... 13 4 1-2
Months of Shipments ...Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet, offered at lower prices.
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 12 1 1-2
Months of Shipments ... Nov.—Value.
Tone—Firm.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16×18 C and F Calcutta
Do. 12—Oct-Dec.—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi
Do. 12 1 1-2—Oct-Dec.—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta
Do. 12 9—Oct-Dec—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi
Do. 12 10 1-2—Oct-Dec—Value.
Tone—Firm. but nothing doing.

BOMBAY E.S. AND T. COMPANY.

The monthly statement of earnings for September 1912.

	Earnings for Sept., 1912.	Increase or Decrease over same month last year.	
	Rs.	Rs.	per cent.
Electric Traction......	2,00,683	+ 10,965	+ 5·78
*Electric Supply......	80,134	+ 25,967	+ 47·92
Total......	2,80,837	+ 36,932	+ 15·14

	Total Earnings from January 1912.	Increase or Decrease over same period last year.	
	Rs.	Rs.	per cent.
Electric Traction......	17,68,798	+ 91,433	+ 5.45
*Electric Supply ...	6,52,648	+ 1,75,180	+ 36·68
Total......	24,21,446	+ 2,66,613	+ 12·37

* Exclusive of Power supplied to the Tramways.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 14th Oct., 1912, as compared with the statement of 7th Oct. 1912:—

LIABILITIES.	Oct. 7. Rs.	a.	p.	Oct. 14. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund...	1,83,00,000	0	0	1,83,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head office.	2,01,29,496	5	7	2,00,22,218	13	10
Other Deposits, &c	17,33,24,853	14	3	16,64,59,719	2	11
Bank Post Bills, &c...	8,43,981	8	5	9,70,814	10	0
Sundries	19,41,235	10	10	18,90,002	15	10
	23,45,39,567	7	1	22,76,42,755	10	7
ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities	3,17,84,905	0	0	2,17,55,685	0	0
other authorised Investments ...	96,52,197	0	0	95,49,007	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorised Securities	3,88,88,280	12	2	3,99,48,594	5	0
Accounts of Credit on do	4,73,54,530	4	5	4,89,33,942	12	7
Bills discounted, &c	3,55,67,091	9	9	3,66,25,188	13	1
Balances with other Banks ...	12,55,178	0	11	13,39,554	9	4
Bullion				......		
Dead Stock......	25,05,849	3	7	24,94,977	7	6
Stamps	12,664	6	2	12,383	10	2
Sundries	3,57,982	1	4	3,58,412	4	4
Cash, &c., at Head Office...	15,73,78,678	6	4	16,10,17,745	14	0
Cash, &c., at Branches	7,71,60,889	0	9	6,66,25,009	12	7
	23,45,39,567	7	1	22,76,42,755	10	7

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	10,73,020	Increase.
Government at Branches ...	11,80,297	Decrease.
Other Deposits	68,65,134	Do.
Post Bills......	1,26,833	Increase.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments......	1,32,410	Decrease.
Loans......	10,60,314	Increase.
Accounts of Credit	15,79,412	Do.
Mercantile Bills	10,58,097	Do.
Cash at Head Office	16,00,588	Do.
Do. at Branches	1,21,36,467	Decrease.

Percentage 35·18.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

The 65th report of the Yokohama Specie Bank Limited for a half year ending June 30th says:—

The Gross Profits of the Bank for the past half-year, including yen 1,195,186, brought forward from last account amount to yen 14,730,556, of which yen 11,381,797 have been deducted for interest, taxes, current expenses, rebate on bills current, bad and doubtful debts bonus for officers and clerks, &c., leaving a balance of yen 3,348,759, for appropriation. The directors now propose that yen 350,000 be added to the Reserve Fund, and recommend a Dividend at the rate of Twelve per cent., per annum, which will absorb yen 1,800,000. The Balance, yen 1,198,759, will be carried forward to the credit of next account.

"WHAT is UTRODINE" one often asks when the Physician recommends it. It is a very palatable Tonic and sedative for all the functional disorders of women. A purely vegetable preparation, equally useful to mothers and to growing damsels. Literature post free from MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

TOWLE—September 25, at Naini Tal, the wife o J H Towle, of the M. A. O. College, Aligarh, of son (still-born).

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly. Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 11.

Maxim: "Common-sense is one of the principal factors of success."

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	8-30	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-25

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	17-0
Weekly Boat Express every Friday (from 18th October to 27th December 1912)	......	12-0

MAHARAJA OF IDAR.—His Highness the Maharaja of Idar is now in Bombay. His Highness is putting up in Napean Sea Road, and has with him more than thirty followers.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quillimane, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay, per extra s. s. "Kauzler" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p. m. on Monday, the 21st instant.

THEFT.—On Saturday the Police were informed that a pearl merchant named Ahmed Abdulla Khan living in Carnac Road, had been robbed of currency notes, cash and two shawls, in all worth about Rs. 736. The articles and cash were in a trunk, which was broken into during the owner's temporary abscence on Saturday morning.

A BOMBAY FIRE.—On Saturday noon some huts in De Lisle Road caught fire. The fire brigade having got information took a hand pump from De Lisle Road station. Later on fire engines from Byculla, Chinchpogly and Kalachowki reached the place of the fire. But as the huts were made of extremely inflammable material, the fire rapidly spread and the huts were destroyed before anything could be done. The damage is estimated at about Rs. 200.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

The addition to the programme of the band of Neapolitan Troubadours is very welcome and the management are to be congratulated, especially as no extra charge is made, the usual prices prevailing. The Company comprises eleven artistes of both sexes, who perform between the cinema items and are apparently well appreciated by the audience, Mandolines, guitars, etc., are the instruments used as accompaniments to the dances and songs, with very pleasing effect, which is sustained by the novelty of the entertainment and the pleasant break which it makes in the usual run of cinematograph shows. The pictures shown are very good, amongst which Baby the Flunky and the Anti-Feminist are excellent, the former taking first place with the audience, due no doubt to the title role being played by a little fellow of only about four or five years of age, whose acting is perfect and all that could be expected from an experienced actor, thus creating for the story as well as for Bobby a special interest. Owing to the conjunction of the Troubadours with the usual show, the performance commences now at 6-30 instead of 7 o'clock, and draws large crowds. In order to secure the better seats, visitors should be as early as possible.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Trafalgar Day, 21st October.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY" GAZETTE.

SIR,—For the fourth year in succession the Navy League expresses the hope that the City of Bombay will celebrate, in a befitting manner, the anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar which falls on the 21st of October.

All those who are in the possession of Union Jacks, or other flags, are cordially asked to have them flown on this date, and members of the local branch of the Navy League are requested to assist the Committee in their endeavours to obtain a general recognition of the occasion in Bombay.

Recent events tend to show the dominating significance of sea power in our National and Imperial life, and that upon it the continuance of our industrial vitality, and our commercial vigour depend.

The memory of Nelson recalls all that is finest in British naval tradition, and the commemoration of his great victory at Trafalgar, must continue to exercise a powerful influence upon the mind of the people of the whole Empire.

It is eminently desirable therefore that an Empire which depends so directly upon sea supremacy should recognise one day in the year as the great Naval Festival, and it is to be hoped that Bombay will not be wanting in this respect, on Monday, 21st October.—Yours, &c.,

A. M. REITH,
Joint Hon. Secretary, the Navy League.

Bandra and Chimbai Road.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was pleased to read two letters in your paper on the above named subject, calling attention to the narrowness of the road near the parish school of St. Andrew's, where the road winds into the Cantwari Road. I am not surprised to learn of the accidents that have taken place at the spot and I have no doubt that other accidents will take place there. This may be anticipated from the condition of the road.

Now that the other schemes of Mr. Turner have neared completion, the condition of the Chimbai Road should engage immediate attention.—Yours, etc.,

A FREQUENT VISITOR.

Oct. 18.

"Malik-i-Tawus."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I read an article in your esteemed paper of even date. It reproduced from the "Pioneer," regarding the "Mulik-i-Tawus," or the "Angel Peacock." And after having recorded the statements of 1883 and 1912, they have requested me through your good office, to tell them how to reconcile these statements.

I beg to state that, I am ill in bed with bronchitis, and my doctor, Dr. Marrett, will not let me write long letters. But suffice it to tell you that, I will answer them, in seven words, only, if you will kindly allow me. "I had two peacocks in my room." I will refer them to the auctioneer, or his catalogue of sale, and leave the "Pioneer," to solve the other part of the "problem."—Yours, etc.,

A. M. JACOB,
Late of Simla, (The Lapidary.)

October, 18.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

Claim on Fabricated Pro-Note Set Aside.

The Hon. the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Chandavarker disposed of an appeal, filed by Gustadji Mancherji Cooper, in a suit in which the plaintiff, Haji Umar Abdul Reheman, sought to recover from Cooper amounts due on two promissory notes, one for Rs. 15,000, dated 7th November, 1907, and another for Rs. 1,500, dated 16th November, 1907, with interests and costs. The Subordinate Judge of Poona, who tried the original suit, decreed in favour of the plaintiff, but ordered each party to bear his own costs.

Mr. Lindesay J. Robertson, with Mr. Gharpure, appeared for the appellant, and the Hon. Mr. Setalwad, with Mr. S. V. Bhandarkar, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the respondent.

The plaintiff alleged that the defendant began the work of erecting a bungalow, and being in need of money for that purpose he orally agreed with the plaintiff that the plaintiff should advance him whatever amount of money he would require for that purpose, and after the work was completed the defendant was to pass a mortgage deed in respect of the bungalow. The plaintiff prayed that the bungalow in question might be sold and the amount due to him paid out of the proceeds.

The defendant replied that the plaintiff's allegation about the mortgage of the bungalow was false. The promissory note for Rs. 15,000 had not been passed by him and it was a fabricated and false document. He only received Rs. 1,500, for which amount he had passed a promissory note and had already paid Rs. 750 on that account. He stated that the amount due by him was only Rs. 750 with interest thereon. The claim as to the rest of the amount was false.

The defence set up an "alibi" to the effect that on the 7th November, 1907, Cooper was in Bombay from 7 a. m. to 4 or 5 p. m. on that day. The Subordinate Judge held that under the circumstances stated by the defendant the promissory note in question must have been executed either on the 5th or the 6th of November, 1907. The court further held that the plaintiff must have manipulated his accounts so as to make them suit his case after noticing that the promissory note bore a wrong date. Further, the court was of opinion that he had power under section 151 of the Civil Procedure Code to make such orders as might be necessary for the ends of justice. The court accordingly passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 18,917 together with interest at 6 per cent. from the date of the suit until realisation.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in delivering judgment, said, the evidence led by the appellant in support of his case as to the "alibi" was of such an unimpeachable character that the Subordinate Judge had to come to the conclusion that the story that the defendant executed the promissory note on the 7th November, 1907, and that too at 10 or 11 a.m. of that day necessarily fell to the ground. The Subordinate Judge was also of opinion that the plaintiff had been guilty of fabricating his accounts, and of perjury to enable himself to prove the date of the promissory note to be the 7th November, 1907. Nevertheless, the Subordinate Judge held that the promissory note was genuine, and must have been passed by the appellant on either the 5th or 6th of November, 1907. This conclusion of the Subordinate Judge mainly rested on two grounds. First, that comparing the handwriting of the note and the signature thereon, purporting to be that of Cooper, with those of the pro-notes, admitted to have been written and executed by him, that the pro-note in dispute was signed by one and the same hand. Secondly, from the evidence recorded, it had been satisfactorily proved that on the 5th of November, 1907, Cooper was so heavily in debt that he was not in a position to satisfy the debt due to the plaintiff by payment in cash. The finding of the Subordinate Judge that the promissory note in dispute was executed, not on the 7th of November, but either on the 5th or 6th of November, imported into the suit a case at variance with the pleadings and proof of the plaintiff, which Cooper had not been called on to meet. He alleged and sought to prove that the parties met in his shop at Poona on the 7th of November, 1907 and that it was at that meeting that the pro-note was executed. The plaintiff endeavoured to prove this case by means of fabricated accounts and perjury with reference to the date. It was, therefore, a legitimate conclusion that the pro-note was also a fabricated document. The mere similarity of handwriting could not avail the plaintiff, because a clever forger took good care to imitate genuine handwriting.

For these reasons the court reversed the decree of the lower court, and dismissed the suit with costs throughout on the plaintiff respondent.

QUESTION OF LEGITIMACY.

Before the Honourable the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, was heard an appeal in a suit in which the plaintiff, Raisingji Madhavsingji, sued for a declaration that the Chandrasingji, a child said to have been born to Bai Dhanbai after the death of her husband, Jesangbava, might be declared not to be the son of his late brother, and prayed for an injunction, restraining Bai Danbai from putting forward this child as the heir to her late husband's estate. The Subordinate Judge granted the injunction as prayed for, and against that order Bai Danbai appealed to their lordships.

Mr. L. J. Robertson, with Mr. Monubhai, appeared for the apellant, and Mr. H. C. Coyaji, with Mr. N. K. Mehta, appeared for the respondent.

The plaintiff was the Thakore of the village of Bhetashi in the Borsad Taluka. He stated that his two brothers Pratapsangji and Jesangbava, died without male heirs. In consequence of this he became the sole heir to the estate of his late father, Madhavsangji. Bai Dhanbai, one of the widows of Jesangbava, had put forward a child named Chandrasingji as a posthumous child of her late husband, alleged to have been born six months after the death of her husband.

Bai Dhanbai denied the allegations of the plaintiff and stated that the child was the real child of her late husband, born six months after his death.

The Subordinate Judge held that from the evidence there was no doubt that Jesangbava was very ill for several months previous to his death and for some six months prior to his death he lived away from his wives. The story of the birth of a posthumous child, therefore, was, in his opinion, a false one. The court accordingly granted the injunction prayed for.

Their lordships, after hearing counsel, dismissed the appeal with costs.

THE POLICE COURTS.

POSTAL PEON AND RENT COLLECTOR.

On Saturday, at the Mazagon Police Court, the case in which Sub-Inspector Raghunath charged one Mehidialikhan Behramgal, a rent collector, with assaulting a postal peon, and thus preventing a public servant from discharging his duties, was disposed of by Mr. P. H. Dastur.

Syed Abdulla Syed Ahmed, a postal peon attached to the Byculla Post Office, it appears went to a building in Moreland Road, on Friday, to deliver some letters, addressed to one Mr. Bennett, residing in the house. Peon found Mr. Bennett's door shut and he was returning with the letters. On the way the accused met the post peon and wanted to take the letters from him. But the post peon refused to deliver the letters to the accused. Hot words ensued and came to blows. The accused stated that the peon, while passing through the chawl, peeped into every room and this behaviour was resented by the inhabitants of the place. When remonstrated with, the peon abused the accused. For this, accused caught hold of the complainant by the throat under grave provocation.

Witnesses for the defence supported what the accused said.

His Worship, in delivering judgment, said that the complainant in his opinion was not entirely blameless. It was true that the complainant had been peeping into the rooms in the chawl and the accused remonstrated with the complainant, about this This made the complainant abuse the accused, who chastised him by catching hold of complainant's throat. As the assault was under grave and sudden provocation his Worship fined the accused one rupee.

TEETHING ECZEMA IN RED BLOTCHES

On Face, Head and Ears. Scratched Until It Bled. Had to Cover Her Hands. First Dressing with Cuticura Soap and Ointment Allayed Itching. Soon Completely Cured.

"When my baby was six weeks old she broke out on her face in red blotches, then her head and ears were affected. She scratched herself till the blood used to drip off her ears. I used to cover her hands up and her ears. Her sufferings were terrible. "I tried ointments and blood mixtures but none of them did her any good. I took her to the doctor and he called it teething eczema. Looking through the paper, I saw how a case similar to my baby's was cured by Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I resolved to get some. The first dressing allayed the itching. I kept on with the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment and in a short time her face and head were quite clear, and she was completely cured through the use of the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I tried different kinds of ointments and medicine but after trying the sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment I bought a large box. She is now one year and nine months old and her face is as smooth as anything." (Signed) Mrs. Fairclough, 119, Fry Street, Parr, nr. St. Helena, Lancs., Eng., July 13, 1911.

No other treatment for the skin and scalp does so much or costs so little. A single cake of Cuticura Soap and box of Cuticura Ointment are often sufficient. Although sold throughout India, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. booklet on treatment of skin troubles will be sent post-free on application to Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or Newbery, Charterhouse Sq., London.

A Sure Cure for Aches and Pains.

Very few aches and pains are beyond the reach of this most wonderful of all pain cures. Neuralgia, Rheumatism stiff joints, pains of the neck, throat, back, chest, arms, legs and feet—vanish in a surprisingly short space of time after you have applied

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM.

and rubbed in well where the pain is seated. No home should be without it. This time be prepared and have a bottle of this wonderful cure at hand for the time when you surely will need it.

Before you forget—

GET A BOTTLE TO-DAY.

Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors all over the world.

NEW LIFE FOR WEAK PEOPLE.
PROF. JAMES'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.
POSITIVELY CURE.

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory &c., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation. They are a great

NERVE TONIC AND BLOOD BUILDRE

and will bring back the pink glow of health to pale cheeks.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements (Lecithin, the delicate grey substance of the brain and nerve centres) of special value to Professional and Literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Sportsmen, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength, and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eye bright, sight improved the step and gait again elastic and determined the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle of 40 Pills. 3 bottles Rs. 5-8-0 V. P, Extra.

SELECTIONS FROM UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

R. J. Mewend, Traffic Overseer, Madras Harbour Trusts, writes that:—I have already tried Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and find them very efficacious. Please send three bottles more by V. P. P.

R. J. Macvicar, Shaw, Palladam, 12-7-11 writes that:—Those pills that I got from you have done me so much good, that a friend has asked me to get him a couple of bottles. So please send me by V.P. Post 2 more Bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
No. 155, Market, Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

What's in your cigarette?

IT'S only right that you should know. A man particular about what he eats is usually particular about what he smokes.

THE best safeguard is to make your own, using a good Brand of choice Virginia tobacco and rolling it in the well-known cigarette paper "A.G."

The Brand "A.G." is guaranteed pure and free from chemicals, thus ensuring a cool and more lasting smoke.

The special process of manufacture imparts to

"A.G." Cigarette Paper

that essential strength combined with extreme thinness which go to make up the perfect cigarette. Sold everywhere.

THE BEST
"APENTA"
NATURAL APERIENT WATER
FILLED AT THE SPRINGS. BUDA PEST, HUNGARY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Ocean, 2460 tons, Captain T. Christiansen, arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from Calcutta October 8 with a cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dwarka 959 tons, Captain Moxon arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from Busreh, October 12, via Karachi with a general cargo and 76 deck passengers.

The steamer Virginia 2789 tons, Captain T. C. Morgan arrived in harbour on Sunday from Bunbury, (W. A.) 29th September with a cargo of sleepers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain A M Cutbush, arrived in harbour on Saturday with mails a general cargo and 20 cabin and 198 deck passengers.

The steamer Beme, 1899 tons, Captain J Younger arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon 3rd October via Karachi with a cargo of kerosine oil.

The Wilson Line steamer Montebello, 2770 tons, Captain T Croft arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hull with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Wardha, 2552 tons, Captain Cannock, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon with a general cargo.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Persia 4154 tons, Captain H. S. Bradshaw, sailed on Saturday for London with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The Arab Company's steamer Bahrein, 1,402 tons, Captain G. Grant, sailed on Saturday for Busreh via Karachi with a general cargo and 13 deck passengers.

The steamer Umvoti, 1,668 tons, Captain R. E. Keen, with sail to-day for Dunkirk with a general cargo and 13 deck passengers.

The steamer Angus, 2,319 tons, Captain J. B. Dakers sailed on Saturday for Calcutta with ballast.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP

R I M S Northbrook...Comdr A E Harold......Troopship

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 19.

Angus .... 230 Dakers.............T M & Co
Bano ....3794 Poter ....P & O Co
Barala....................1899 Batler ....M M & Co
Barjora...................1908 Burbridge ....M M & Co
Boveric ....2841 Harper...F F Campbell & Co
Beme......................1899 Younger ....S W & Co
Cecil..................... 5210 Lovik ....J M & Co
Dumra.................. 762 Morrison ...P Gulf......M M & Co
Gymeric..................2598 Cussack.....................B N Lang
Harpenden......2302 Cromack ...Turner Morrison & Co
Lawoe........1817 Brewig...Jedah...Arab Steamers Ld
Mazagon.............3280 Baddock ......Calcutta...19-10... M M & Co
Maloja........6782 Weston...London...23-10...P & O Co
Oolobaria.................3437 Ramage.........M M and Co
Republic..............2764 Ireland ....The Captain
Wearbeck...............2446 Shotton ....T M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Capts. Dest. Date. Agents.
A Assaye .....4280 Cockman...S'ghai...23-10...P & O Co
B Ariosto...........2760 Bradley......Karachi...25-10... J Finlay & Co
C&R Montello......2770 Croft...K'chi...J Finlay & Co
D&E Wardha........2552 Cannock...........M M & Co
F Belli of Ireland......2772 Weeks...Antwerp...30 10... R A Willis
M Devanha........4785 Hickey...Shanghai...P & O Co
N Umvoti..........1668 Keen......Dunkirk ...21-10...... R A Willis
O Umhloti..............1398 Ost...22-10.........R A Willis
P Liverpool.....3038 Baty ......Mostyn Deep...26-10... K N & Co
Q Silverash ...2378 Scroggie...Ant...26-10...T M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Chyebassa.........3991 Wadge...Antwerp...30-10... M M & Co
2 Scindia.........3523 Kelso ....L'pool ..23-10... W & A G & Co
4 Onda ....3410 Cant ......Rangoon......M M & Co
7 Habsburg.......2395 Seberich ....A L S N Co
9 Weissenfels. .2438 Bellen...........Hamburg...22-10... W & A G & Co
15 Kauzler ....1865 Schaffs...Durban...A S & Co

H W P D

Satrunji ....547 Hoosein ....Bo S N Co

M W D D

Naderi..................1168 Hughes................Bo & P S N Co

H W V D

Lhasa ....950 Cutbush ....K'chi.....21-10... M M & Co

P & O Dock.

Edith ....1815 Beeching ......Repairing .... J Mackintosh & Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
19	Beme	Younger	Rangoon, Oct 3
	Lhasa	Cutbush	Karachi, Oct 19
	Wardha	Cannock	Rangoon, Oct 10
	Montebello	Croft	Hull, Sept 22
20	Ocean	Christiansen	Calcutta, Oct 8
	Dwarka	Moxon	Busreh, Oct 12
	Virginia	Morgan	Sunbury, Sept 29

DEPARTURES.

Oct	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
19	Janeta	Timmis	Calcutta
	Persia	Bradshaw	London
	Bahrein	Grant	Busreh
	H M S Philomel	Ballard	Muscat
20	City of Paris	Campbell	Karachi

The steamer Umvoti, Keen for Dunkirk obtained her portclearance on Saturday.

The steamer Beme began to load on Saturday for Rangoon.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Culna, left Port Said on the afternoon of the 18th instant. The same Co's steamer Culna left Suez on the afternoon of the 19th instant. The same Co's steamer Mombassa left London on the morning of the 19th instant, and the same Co's steamer Nigaristan left Port Said on the afternoon of 19th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—OCT. 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—24 bales wool and goathair, R M Kooka; 190 bales wool, B Hurbham; 85 bales wool, K Khairoz; 191 bales wool and goathair, 23 bales hides, W and A Graham and Co; 206 bales wool, D Koondaumal; 612 cwts gum, R Damji and Co; 15 bales wool, E Dossa and Co; 18 bales wool, The Bombay Company; 48 tons oil cakes, The New Mofussil Co; 55 bales cotton waste, K Visram and Co; 2 bales wool, H. K. M. Jetha.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Scindia s—15 bales yarn, G Cotton and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Scindia s—20 bales yarn, G Cotton and Co; 1 bale twist, M Goculdas and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Maloja s—10,000 cwts bonemeal, Croft Mody and Co; 90 cwts chutney N. K. Jussawala; 1,662 cwts oil cakes, The Jamshed Oil Mills; 300 bales hemp J N. Kapadia and Co; 2,000 cwts lintils, 4,000 cwts grams, 1,000 cwts rapeseed B S Lloyd and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chyebassa s—22 casks skins S M Siddiq; 1,500 tons, manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate; 1,000 cwts manganese ore, The Central India Mining Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Weissenfels s—55 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 55 bales cottonfly, K Visram and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, B S Lloyd and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—100 cwts cashewnuts, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR TRIESTE.

Habsburg s—200 cwts fennelseed, Baner and Krause; 3,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR FIUME.

Habsburg s—1,110 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR HONGKONG.

Assaye s—60 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 65 cwts dry fruits, K Hunsraj and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assaye s—109 bales twist. David Sassoon and Co; 10 chests opium, R Dungarsidas; 40 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 50 chests opium, C Janmahomed and Co; 15 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 25 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 15 chests opium, A E J Abraham.

LAWRENCE & MAYO.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST
By Appointment to
H. E. THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA
AND
H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH,
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The Bombay Gazette.

Monday, 21st October, 1912.

THE FORCES AT WORK.

STATESMEN believe in Destiny. The most powerful of them feel like Bismarck that they are only helping to direct forces which they cannot, by any means, control, and the anxiety with which Europe now looks on at the fighting in the Balkans, does not spring from fear of the harm that the contending nations may do each other, but from the dread of much graver consequences. At any moment something might happen to liberate the great ethnical forces now at work in the Peninsula, and to bring on a collision that would shock the civilized world. The Turks took Constantinople from the Greeks in 1453. For hundreds of years before that Asia and Europe, Islam and Christendom, had struggled for the empire of the nearer East and for possession of the city which has always been regarded as that empire's key. Europe took the fall of Constantinople calmly. The young nations of the West, who were every year growing in strength and in the consciousness of power hardly minded whether Turks or Greeks held the Bosphorus; and the Hungarians had already before the seizure of the capital stopped the westward progress of the Turkish arms. So that although the capture of Constantinople marked the end of the Roman empire of the East, it did not at all ensure the dominion of the Turks. Their triumph was their last great achievement, their power at once began to decline. The little Republic of Venice attacked them and beat them; and they have ever since maintained themselves in the city of the Cæsars by sufferance alone. But Europe was not able and is not now able to make up its mind to whom the succession should fall; and from the day that the Turks took it a real if silent contest began for the possession of Constantinople among the nations of Europe themselves. The Russians were the first to advance their claim. To them the change of rulers at Constantinople was merely an incident. Before the Ottoman Turks were ever heard of, the Russians had registered a vow that Constantinople should one day be theirs. It is one of the most certain and one of the most extraordinary things in history, that while the Roman Emperors still ruled in their eastern capital, and while the Empire was still the richest and greatest state in Europe, the Russians accepted the prediction that the capital would pass to them. The prediction which was current nearly a thousand years ago, has shaped their national policy ever since. Crossing the Black Sea in their frail canoes they were accustomed once upon a time to pay annual visits to the Imperial city, where they traded their furs and honey for the products of civilization. The sight of magnificence and luxury had its natural effect. The famous vow was taken; and Constantinople has been for centuries to the Russians their destined goal.

The first Russo-Turkish war took place in 1687. If Napoleon had not arisen to disturb the peace and the equilibrium of Europe, Russia would probably have long since, with the consent of the nations, been settled on the Bosphorus. The only other rival, the Holy Roman Empire, had been approaching dissolution, and Russia by campaigns against Turkey had been hastening the inevitable day. But in the long interval between Waterloo and the Crimea, a change came over the attitude of the western powers. England's interests in the East aroused her to watchfulness. France saw her position as guardian of the Eastern Christians undermined. The opening of the overland route to India had given England a direct concern in the maintenance of Turkish integrity; and the suggestion of the Euphrates Valley scheme, in which both Louis Napoleon and Palmertson were deeply interested, disposed both England and France to look with increasing jealousy on Russia's advance towards the Mediterranean. When therefore Russia in 1853, began yet another war with Turkey, she was confronted this time with the hostility of the two great powers, who were soon after joined by Sardinia. The whole of Europe was indeed arrranged against her. The allies won; and Russia reaped little benefit from her attack. Finally, in 1877, having, in the meantime, reorganized her forces and recuperated her strength, Russia on the excuse, sincere to many Russian people, of helping the distressed Christians under Turkish rule, set her huge army in motion and invaded Turkey both in Asia and in Europe. After a brave resistance, the Turks gave in Russia dictated terms of peace at the gates of Constantinople. One of the terms was the creation of large Christian state including Macedonia. The Powers, and England most of all, objected. The crisis became acute. We were on the verge of war with Russia. The great Macdermott voiced the popular feeling in his famous Jingo song and the English people were determined to fight for Constantinople. The Congress of Berlin was summoned; and the consummate skill of the English delegates enabled them to obtain all they wanted without war. The independence of Turkey was again preserved.

This famous Congress produced other results, by a stroke of genius which drew little notice at the time. Beaconsfield gave a new turn to events. The Balkan provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina were handed over for administration, but not for annexation to Austria, with whom England was then on the best of terms. The suggestion has worked more rapidly, perhaps, than the farseeing English statesman expected. Austria's aspirations were quickened. Her ambitions were directed to the East and to the Ægean; and a new claimant for the reversion of Turkey's authority in Europe was introduced upon the scene. How quickly the scheme developed all the world now knows. The alliance between Austria and Germany, the growth of German power and the spread of German influence, all strengthened the Austrian claim, and before many years had passed, it became evident that not Salonika only, but Constantinople itself, was in the Austrian mind as the ultimate end of their movement. The Balkan Provinces were annexed; the Treaty of Berlin was set aside, and in 1908, crippled with her war with Japan, Russia had to yield to Austrian determination and German threats, and had to see Austria take a long step on the way to their mutual objective. It is not now Russia and England, but Russia and Austria that are preparing for the final event. Austria has the traditions of the Empire of the West on her side. If any power has a right to the city of Constantine and the Church of St. Sophia, it may well be the empire in which memories of the Roman dominion still linger; and that fact is not forgotten in Austria. On the other side are the ancient resolution and the mighty forces of the great Slavonic race. The conflict when it does come will be tremendous. In the meantime neither Power desires to go to war; and so, for the present, the Turks will again be left in possession of Constantinople.

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FRENCH TRIBUTE TO J. S. MILL. THE monument to John Stuart Mill at Avignon, now being raised by the French, is not so much an outcome of the cordial relation now ruling between the two nations, as a mark of genuine admiration of the great Englishman's philosophy among Frenchmen of the present day. Mill has appealed to the French intellect very successfully, and his hold on it is strong to this day. In England, his influence was once vast and almost tyrannical, but he has been long a spent force, and his works, though still read, do not command that almost papal authority which they did in mid-Victorian times. The French are, however, still ardent in their admiration, and his works, of which there are several translations, some of them coming from their late Premier, M. Clemenceau, are quoted, with respect and deference. Still the *Entente* has something to do with it and this monument at Avignon and the twin memorials, at Nice, of Queen Victoria and Edward VII, unveiled last April, will tend to bring the two peoples closer. The monument, inaugurated the other day with much ceremony, will be ready by next May, when the fortieth anniversary of Mill's death in their midst will be celebrated by the inhabitants of Avignon. Mill's connection with that mediæval French city of Provence was close during the last fifteen years of his life, as he lived there for the greater part of each of those years. This connection arose in an accident, as whilst he was staying there on his way to the well-known health-resort of Montpellier with his wife, she died suddenly of lung trouble. As is well-known he was extremely attached to her and the seven short years of their married life were his happiest, as readers of his autobiography may recall. He felt the terrible blow very much, and resolved to settle down at Avignon to be near her grave. As he himself says, since her death "I have sought for such alleviation as my state admitted of, by the mode of life which most enabled me to feel her still near me. I bought a cottage as close as possible to the place where she is buried and there her daughter,—my fellow-sufferer and now my chief comfort—and I live constantly during a great portion of the year. Her memory is to me a religion and her approbation the standard by which securing up as it does all worthiness, I endeavour to regulate my life." This was in 1858 and he himself died on 8th May, 1873, at his villa of St. Avran in Avignon, having spent most of these fifteen years there and returning to his English residence at Blackheath for only a short a period each year for business. Avignon has profited by his stay as it induced people to go there. But the profit derived by it is nothing like that which Cannes, owed to Brougham whose residence and keen interest in the welfare of the place, first brought it into notice and raised it from a mere fishing village to its present proud position. Brougham also lived at Cannes in the latter part of his life and died there. The grateful people of Cannes erected ten years after his death a statue to him and kept, with many other marks of respect, the centenary of his birth. The inhabitants of Avignon have now worthily followed in the footsteps of their neighbours and have resolved to raise a fine monument to Mill, their particular benefactor and also one of the benefactors of the French mind and of humanity at large. In this way also it might be said Frenchmen repay to England the debt of hospitality and other aid given to one of their greatest minds, in his early days by Mill himself and some other Englishmen.

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SENTENCES ON JUVENILES. SOME time ago we had occasion to remark on sentences passed in local police courts on juvenile offenders, and we regretted there was no organization, outside the usual reformatory school, to receive erring children from the magistrates' courts. We pointed out that it frequently happened that lads of comparatively tender years sent to jail for a few days, in that short period became contaminated and grew up criminals. A case, reported in the English papers in mail week, serves to remind us that at one time the problem was also acute at Home. Mr. Clarke Hall, presiding at London Sessions, on October 1st, took what he described as the "very unusual course" of binding over John Sommers, a young seaman, who came up for sentence, having pleaded guilty to burglary. His record dated back to 1894, when he was bound over, and later was ordered a month's imprisonment for stealing apples. "To send a boy of 14 to goal for an offence of that kind," commented Mr. Hall, "has led to this man leading a life of crime ever since." We have no doubt that the "very unusual course" followed by the Recorder will come in for some criticism, and from the cold unsentimental point of view of the lawyer, the critics will probably be right. But that Mr. Hall's reasoning is sound there can be little doubt, and he will certainly succeed in drawing public attention to a very painful subject. We dare say if the criminal history of every convict in this country could be traced back, we should find in many cases that an unwise or unintelligent sentence started thousands on careers of crime, and we fear even that this may be said also to-day. There is an old platitude which declares that "It is never too late to mend," and we could wish that someone would devote himself to a solution of the juvenile offender problem. It is to be feared that in the busy strenuous whirl of life in India, we give little thought to such matters, but a minimum of consideration must reveal to anybody the profound importance of dealing wisely with the young lad who has been detected in his first offence against law and society.

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THE FUTURE OF SOUTH AMERICA. A REMARKABLE book, which has recently been published, has been written by the British Ambassador at Washington, Mr. James Bryce. It deals with South America, and is written with a big query at the end of it. Mr. Bryce sees in the jumble of races, which the continent holds, great nations in the making; his query is, into what type or types will all these various elements have become fused, when the material in the melting-pot has cooled? The only thing of which he seems to feel certain is that South America will produce nations which will be great. The author describes in an entertaining and convincing way the characteristics of the people and their conditions in the various states of the continent, but he seems particularly to have been struck by the practicality, which they display. "If one regards these nations as a whole," he says, "one is struck by the want of such an 'atmosphere of ideas' as that, which men breathe in Western Europe and in North America. Educated men are few, books are few; there is little stir of thought, little play of cultivated intelligence upon the problems of modern society. There are plenty of men of ability, but their talent, like the system of instruction of the country, is directed almost exclusively to practical ends, and does less than it ought either for political progress or for the expansion of the national mind. Their interest in science is almost entirely an interest in its applications." This is an interesting phase in national development. Doubtless in time present phenomena will become modified, but of such a people as those practicality will also be the pronounced feature. Such a people should be able to produce deeds and works even if they are lacking in ideals.

The P. and O. s. s. "Arabia" left Marseilles, for Bombay at 1 p.m. on Saturday, the 19th inst.

The P. and O. Co's. s.s. "Malwa" arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 18th inst.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer "Himalaya" (extra) with passengers is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Thursday, the 24th instant.

H. M. S. PHILOMEL, Commander G. W. Ballard R. N. R., sailed for Muscat on Saturday.

AMONG the passengers, who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Persia," were Lady Butler, and General K. S. Davison C. B.

A *Gazette of India* Extraordinary announces the appointment of H. E. the Rt. Hon. John Sinclair, Baron Pentland of Lyth, P.C., the Governor of Madras, to be G.C.I.E.

THE Rev. Dr. Ewing, Principal of the Christian College, Lahore, has been re-appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Punjab University, on the expiry of his former term.

THE Central Provinces Co-operative Credit Societies Conference this year will be opened by the Financial Commissioner, Mr. Fox-Strangways on the 8th December next.

SIR JAMES MESTON will pay a short visit to Allahabad in the middle of November arriving from Cawnpore on the 14th and leaving on the 16th.

NEWS from Kabul is that Sardar Nasurallah Khan whose health has been failing will leave for Herat shortly. He will take a strong escort of cavalry with him. Sardar Inayatullah Khan, the heir-apparent, will act as Naib-ul-Sultanat to the Amir during his uncle's absence.

NOTES FROM LONDON

THE BALKAN MENACE.

The Powers and Peace.

(BY "ASIATICUS.")

LONDON, OCT. 4.

As I write, the issue of peace and war hangs in the balance. No man can predict what the next few hours, or even a single hour, may bring forth in the Balkan Peninsula. I have my own opinion, but am a little reluctant to offer it. Once before, when two nations were believed to be on the verge of war, I ventured to express a somewhat emphatic view. It was in the autumn of 1903. when Russia and Japan were supposed to be on the verge of hostilities. After visiting Manchuria, I came to the conclusion that there would be no war, because Russia was so obviously unprepared, and had so much to lose. Nevertheless, there broke out directly afterwards the greatest war which the world had seen for a century.

With some hesitation, therefore, I venture to say that I am still of the hope—the somewhat faint hope—that peace will not be broken in the Balkans. All the Balkan States have a great deal to lose and not very much to gain. They are all short of money. The efficiency of the Servian and Greek armies is doubtful. The Turkish army is far better prepared for war than it was three or four years ago. Should the Peninsula be plunged into strife, it is tolerably certain that the ultimate spoils would go, not to the Balkan States, but to Austria or Russia or both. Nations have not often refrained from making war, because they have had little to gain, and I therefore note these deterring reasons with some dubeity. The best that can be said is that every day of delay probably lessens rather that increases the strain.

The difficulty is that long before these lines are in print, the die will have been cast. I can only record some present impressions, for what they are worth. The true reason why the menace of war has suddenly arisen in the Balkans has not yet been made clear in the English Press. It is that Turkey was really on the verge of concluding peace with Italy. As I write the streets ring with the news that peace has been made. The Balkan States knew that if they wished to strike, they would never have a more favourable moment. Turkey is not exhausted by her year's war with Italy, but she is perceptibly weakened. Her finances have suffered, and she still has to face the difficulties of more than one rebellion in distant parts of her territories. There is something malicious and ominous in the endeavour to attack Turkey just when she has emerged from a war in which she lost a further appreciable portion of her Empire.

THE SECRET AGREEMENT.

There is another reason which has prompted the Balkan States to select this moment. It is that, within the last two months, all four States—Bulgaria, Servia, Greece and Montenegro—have signed a secret agreement to act in union in any international movement in the Balkan Peninsula. What is not generally known is that the terms of this four-fold agreement were communicated to Russia, who is believed to support it. That is the perplexing and difficult feature of the situation. Is Russia secretly backing up the Balkan States? Many people well qualified to give an opinion believe that she is. What is certain is that the discovery of this agreement led Count Berchtold to make his rather feeble proposal to the other Powers for united representations to Turkey a few weeks ago.

The Berchtold proposal came to nothing, and probably no one foresaw this result more clearly than the astute Austrian Foreign Minister himself. The attitude of Austria is at the moment almost equally perplexing. All Europe knows that Austria has only to move her troops across the Danube into Servia to stop all possibility of war. If Servia is checked, Bulgaria is not very likely to move alone, with an Austria openly hostile and militant. What does Austria want? What does Russia want? These are questions which all men are asking, and so far, are asking in vain.

A very eminent man of great experience in Near Eastern affairs told me the other day that Russian statesmen had come to the conclusion that if they ever wanted to drive a wedge deep into the Balkan Peninsula, they must do it now or never. The Balkan States are growing stronger. Only the aged Emperor Franz Joseph prevents Austria from moving on Salonica. When the Arch-Duke Franz Ferdinand comes to the Throne, the present restraint will be removed. Russia, say these St. Petersburg statesmen, must move now or not at all. I mention these statements for what they are worth. The whole situation is so full of perplexities that no man can discern with such accuracy whither events are trending. It will be more useful if I refrain from further definite prophecy, and merely note a few points of interest touching the position of each of the kingdoms concerned.

THE CASE OF BULGARIA.

The Central factor in the whole Balkan question is Bulgaria. No one who knows Bulgaria really believes that the people care very much about a massacre or two in Macedonia across the border. These minor horrors of which so much is heard are really pretexts. When things were quiet in Macedonia some time ago, both Bulgarians and Greeks deliberately sent bands of mischief-makers to stir up disorder. What influences the Bulgarians is that they went to demonstrate to the world the strength of their new-found nationality. They are very proud of their army, and for years have been eager to try conclusion with the Turks.

I am not all sure that their eagerness is really justified. The Bulgarian army is no doubt very impressive on manœuvres, but it is difficult to believe that a race of people who were practically slaves less than forty years ago can have evolved in so short a time that indomitable spirit of racial pride which counts so much in the supreme moments of a great war. Again, it is doubtful whether the Bulgarian officers are as highly competent as they seem to the casual observer. The material from which they are drawn is not particularly intelligent, as is only to be expected in a country inhabited solely by peasants. The bravery of the Bulgarian is undoubted, but it is the kind of courage which is seen to better advantage in defence than in attack. The Turkish soldiers are equally at their best in trenches, but they have a spirit which sometimes carries them forward in offensive movements against fearful odds. The blood-stained slopes of Mount St. Nicholas showed the world that the spade is not, and never has been, the only weapon of the Turk. Had the Turkish army which assaulted the Russian position on the crest of the Shipka Pass been better led, the Russo-Turkish war might have had a very different ending.

Bulgaria, like all the other States, is very short of money, and Paris has just refused to float a Bulgarian loan. The attitude of King Ferdinand is very uncertain. Those who know him best think that he really does not want war, but he is quite well aware that there must come a time when he will be unable to resist the aspirations of his people. His own vanity has been enormously flattered by his recent selection as Generalissimo of all the armies of the Balkan States save Roumania. What Ferdinand will do in the tented field, one hesitates to think. He cannot sit on a horse without orderlies holding him up on either side. He is certainly unfitted, both by constitution and by instinct, for campaigning amid the snows of mountain ranges. Yet Bulgaria has recognised for some years that if she is to be at all succesful in an attack on Turkey, it must be by means of a winter campaign.

One point the commentators in the English papers do not seem very clear about. They apparently think that the fighting will take place at considerable altitudes, and that such episodes as Gourko's famous raid across the Balkans will be repeated. There could be no greater mistake. The main range of the Balkans has long been in exclusively Bulgarian possession. The whole beautiful plain of Eastern Roumelia is equally within the Bulgarian frontiers. An army advancing against the Turks has only to cross the eastern spurs of the Rhodope range, which is by no means so formidable as the obstacle which held up the Russian advance in the seventies.

THE OTHER BALKAN STATES.

Of Servia little need be said. The power of King Peter is very restricted, and it is believed that the discipline of the Servian army is extremely bad. Servia is in any case highly vulnerable if Austria chooses to assert her wishes in hostile fashion. The Greek army is by no means zealous. There is no reason to suppose that it is any more eager to try conclusions with Turkey than it was in 1897, when it did not make a very brave show. In both Servia and Greece, the clamour for war is far more conspicuous in the coffee-houses than in the fighting line. Montenegro, of course, is always ready, but the natural antipathy of Montenegro and Servia is a factor which must still be reckoned with.

Up to the present, the powerful kingdom of Roumania has remained quiescent. The King of Roumania is believed to be willing to do all that Vienna tells him, and in that remark the whole of Roumanian policy is summed up. Russia has been making conspicuous efforts to detach Roumania from the influence of Austria, but the degree of her success in unknown. The sudden spasm of generosity which induced the Tsar to present the baton of Field-Marshal to King Charles exactly thirty-five years after he commanded the allied troops before Plevna, has chiefly excited derision in other European countries. Both Russia and Austria are understood to be massing large numbers of troops in their respective Polish territories, but the object of these developments is by no means obvious.

THE GREAT POWERS.

The whole situation, it will be seen, is plunged into great obscurity. Every European capital telegraphs a different point of view. Berlin is depressed, while Paris is hopeful. Vienna is described as "rather hopeful". St. Petersburg is declared to be "absolutely pessimistic." The attitude of England has so far received no public explanation. Sir Edward Grey has been holding private conversations with M. Sazonoff at Balmoral and elsewhere, but no real clue to their character has been disclosed. Mr. Winston Churchill is plunging into the depths of the ocean in a diving bell, or some other submarine contrivance. Mr. Lloyd George is concocting new schemes for the spoliation of the English landowner at the country house of that eminent exponent of British Radicalism, the Baron de Forest. The Prime Minister is at Venice, where, according to "Punch," he is reclining in a gondola and studying the first volume of that priceless work, The Life of David Lloyd George. It is not surprising, therefore, that at this moment the public know very little about the views of the British Cabinet regarding the desperate situation which is arising in the Near East.

There is only one policy which can avert war at this juncture, and that is combined intervention by the Great Powers. They must not be content to intervene passively by means of written protests. It has been well said that the only course likely to be of the slightest use at this critical juncture will be "constructive intervention." When all is said, when we have expressed all the sympathy we can for Turkey in the unfortunate plight in which she finds herself, it must still be urged that she has only herself to blame. Had the Young Turks been in earnest in trying to evolve reforms in Macedonia, the Balkan States would have had no chance to sound the bugles of war. The Young Turks were more oppressive than those who went before them. Where Abdul Hamid chastised with whips, they chastised with scorpions. Even though we know that their grievous blunders are only being used as a pretext, it is distressing from every point of view that they did not set their house in order while there was yet time. If the successive Turkish Ministries of the last three years had made a really serious attempt to introduce reforms into Macedonia, it is quite possible that there would have been no talk of war to-day. The Balkan nations are not yet cynical enough and civilised enough to go to war upon no pretext whatever.

ASIATICUS.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

STATION ORDERS.

By Major-General G. F. Gorringe, C. B., C. M. G., D. S. O., Commanding Troops, Bombay.

Duties for the Ensuing Week.—Field Officer, Major W. D. Nichol, Royal Garrison Artillery. Next for duty, Major A. J. Poole, 1st Bn., The Royal Warwickshire Regiment. Medical Officer, Captain J. W. Houston, Royal Army Medical Corps. Next for duty, Captain F. A. McCammon, Royal Army Medical Corps.

Captain P. E. Besant, 1st Bn., the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, is struck off the Field Officers' Duty Roster with effect from the 19th October.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

(BY LIEUT-GENERAL SIR JOHN ECCLES NIXON, K. C. B., Commanding.)

Lieutenant-General Sir John Eccles Nixon, K.C.B., assumed command of the Southern Army on the forenoon of the 11th October.

Major W. H. Beach, Royal Engineers, to be Assistant Military Secretary, and Lieutenant E. J. Nixon, Royal Garrison Artillery, to be Aide-de-Camp, to the General Officer Commanding Southern Army.

Captain W. H. D. Wilson, 1st Brahmans, to officiate as Brigade Major, 1st Infantry Brigade, Secunderabad, "vice" Captain C. J. M. Thornhill vacated.

Lieutenant A. J. H. McCleesh, Inspector, of Army Schools, 6th Circle, is granted 4 months' leave on private affairs, out of India, with effect from 20th December or date of departure:—

Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain C. H. Kirkpatrick, is granted leave from 27th June 1912 to 10th February 1914, on private affairs, pending retirement.

THE WAR IN THE BALKANS.

GREEK BOMBARDMENT OF VARNA.

General Fighting on all the Frontiers.

VARIOUS REPORTS OF SEVERAL ACTIONS.

Greece Blockades Turkish Coast.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCT. 18.

Greece has declared war on Turkey. The representatives of the Balkan States have left Constantinople.

BELGRADE, OCT. 18.

The Turks have recaptured Prijpolje, driving the Servians across the frontier. A message from Constantinople says that the Servian losses were heavy, and included rifles, ammunition and provisions.

ATHENS, OCT. 18.

The King, to-day, visited the Fleet and was given an ovation. His Majesty wished the men God-speed. The Fleet sails to-night under sealed orders.

The Crown Prince reviewed the Army.

The "Te Deum" is being sung in the churches, and prayers recited for the success of the troops.

SOFIA, OCT. 18.

King Ferdinand has issued a manifesto, calling the people to arms for the liberation of their Macedonian brothers. Special services are being held in the churches to-day. The populace is seething with excitement.

GREEK ARMY IN ACTION.

LONDON, OCT. 19.

The reports of fighting are meagre and are mostly being received from Turkish sources. Reports, however, show that fighting is general on all the frontiers.

The Greek army attacked the Turks, yesterday, in the region of Melruna, north of Larissa, and a battle is now in progress.

The three Bulgarian armies, concentrated near Mustafa Pasha, have advanced towards Adrianople, where the Turks have left a garrison of twenty thousand men. The bulk of the forces are holding the field-works, stretching eastward to Kirk Kilisseh. Heavy fighting took place yesterday, between Kirk Kilisseh and Ortakoi, on the Arda River, west of Adrianople.

One Servian army is believed to be co-operating with the Bulgarians. Three others are invading Old Servia, where the fighting, hitherto, has been preliminary to a big battle.

The Servians claim to have captured Prishtina.

BULGARS TAKE MUSTAFA PASHA.

SOFIA, OCT. 19.

Two Bulgarian battalions, yesterday, took Mustafa Pasha, an important position on the railway towards Adrianople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, OCT. 19.

The Sultan has sanctioned the transfer of Abdul Hamid to Constantinople.

Non-Moslems, over twenty-nine years of age, have been exempted from military service.

There seems to be no doubt that Turkey used her utmost endeavours to the last moment to detach Greece from her allies, but failed in view of the firmness of M. Venizelos, the Greek Premier.

A BLOCKADE.

LONDON, OCT. 19.

The Turkish Fleet is blockading Varna and Burgas.

BELGRADE, OCT. 19.

The report of the capture of Prishtina by the Servians was premature. They merely captured a small town. The Turks are destroying the railway.

SOFIA, OCT. 19.

King Ferdinand and the princes watched the taking of Mustafa Pasha from a hill through field-glasses. The King met the first batch of wounded, and congratulated and decorated them.

GENERAL FIGHTING.

LONDON, OCT. 19.

The bombardment of Varna is announced both from Sofia and Constantinople. The former declares that only three Turkish warships fired at the town, without effect, from a range of three miles and then drew off.

While Sofia reports the capture of Mehomia, in the District of Razlog, at the point of the bayonet, Athens announces the capture of Blassona, the Turks having been dislodged from the hills commanding the town, also the advance of the army into Epirus and the occupation of Grimbovo.

Turkish telegrams describe the fighting, hitherto, as merely skirmishing, in which the Turks have had the best of it. They declare that the capture of Tuzi by the Montenegrins was an empty success, as there was only a garrison of four hundred, who mostly retreated. The guns captured were valueless, being made of bronze.

Greece has notified the Powers of a blockade of the Turkish coast. The King of Greece, in a message to his allies, prays for the blessing of the Almighty on the new crusade for the deliverance of their oppressed brethren. He suggests that they adopt the device, *In hoc signo vinces*.

A detachment of Cretans arrived at Athens, yesterday, and were received with an ovation.

PODGORITZA, OCT. 20.

Montenegrins, yesterday, ambushed and cut up two thousand Albanians, under the command of Hassim Bey, who were trying to recapture Berana. Hassim Bey and 280 men were made prisoners.

CETINJE, OCT. 20.

It is officially stated that the Montenegrins have captured Plava after two days' fighting.

ATTITUDE OF HOME PRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 19.

The following is from the *Empire's* London correspondent :—

The British Press for the most part is very reserved over the war, but the *Daily News* and the *Chronicle* are strongly pro-Confederacy. The former has started a fund, which has now reached over £1,000, for the Red Cross Service. The military experts almost unanimously plump for a Turkish victory, and a large section of the public is pro-Turk.

The Servians had a victorious march into Turkey, having captured Sienitza and Prishtina. The army is now massed before Kumanovo, where a big battle is imminent.

BIG MEETING IN BOMBAY.

Enthusiastic Sympathy for Turkey.

Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, Delhi, Lahore and several other places in India have held mass meetings to express sympathy with the Turks in their war with the Balkan confederacy and its allies. Bombay Moslems not to lag behind, held a most enthusiastic and very largely attended public meeting on Sunday evening in the spacious Anjuman Hall to express their deep sympathy with the Turks in their trouble and to raise funds for the succour of the sick and wounded Turks in the seat of war. Long before the appointed time (5 p.m.) the hall was crowded to its utmost capacity and hundreds, if not thousands, had to go away for want of space. Moslems of all sects were there and it was presided over by Mr. Hajee Yusuf Hajee Ismail, a Sunni Memon, the Permanent president of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay.

Before the proceedings commenced the President read out letters and telegrams expressing the deepest sympathy with the meeting from the Secretary, Anjuman-i-Islam of Karachi, Kaji Mahammad Saleh and Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla amidst cheers.

The President then appealed to those present to feel for their co-religionist in Turkey and to open their purse strings in their aid. He also thanked the British Government for all that it had done for the Turks and the Moslems. His speech was punctuated with cheers.

Kazi Kabiruddin, in moving the first resolution, pointed out the uselessness of the war as the European Powers had already warned the belligerent that no land grabbing would be allowed as the result of the war. When the speaker referred to the great sympathy of the Hindus with the Moslems in this war of aggression by the Balkans there were loud, enthusiastic and repeated cheers.

Nawab Abdulla of Hyderabad, in supporting the third resolution, said that the British nation was with the Moslems and the Turks all over the world and on each and every occasion. (Loud cheers). He gave instances of the Crimean and the Greco-Turkish and other wars and said that the British Government being the greatest Muslim power in the world could not but be with the Moslems. (Loud cheers.) When the speaker appealed to the Moslems to loosen their purse strings for the Red Crescent Society Fund in aid of the wounded Turks and himself handed over a currency note for one thousand rupees, the huge gathering burst into loud and continued applause. A Moslem lady sent a silk saree (cloth) in aid of the fund and it was sold at once for Rs. 150 in the meeting.

A boy offered his hoard of coins saved from his pocket expenses and the purse of Rs. 4-4 was sold for Rs. 20. The President announced amidst loud and continued cheers that he paid Rs. 5,000 to the Fund.

A boy gave Rs. 5 amidst great enthusiasm. The President then offered his cap to be filled with money. A Parsi gentleman gave Rs. 10. A clerk earning Rs. 25 a month gave Rs. 10.

A poor man gave his coat and it was sold to Haji Ibrahim for Rs. 100. Numerous such offers were made, but owing to the stoppage of electric current the fans did not work and the lights went out. This inconvenienced the gathering much.

With a vote of thanks to the Chair the meeting dispersed late at night.

The following resolutions were passed enthusiastically and unanimously.

That this public meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay expresses its deep sympathy with Turkey and regards the war that has been proclaimed against her by the Balkan States as wholly aggressive and unrighteous.

The Muslims of Bombay pray for the success of the Turkish arms and express a strong hope that the British Government will maintain the same friendly relations with Turkey as they have hitherto done and will use their good offices to bring about an early end to this unrighteous war.

That this meeting resolves to call for subscriptions from the Muslim community of this city in aid of the Red Crescent Society to relieve the sufferings of the sick and wounded Turkish soldiers, and to allay the distress of their widows and orphans and that a committee, consisting of the following members, with power to aid to their number, be appointed to collect subscriptions.

NAMES OF MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE;

Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart; Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy Kt; the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla the Hon'ble Mr. Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy; the Hon'ble Mr. M. A. Jinah; Mr. Cassimali Jairaj Peerbhoy; the Hon'ble Mr. A. M. Jivanjee; Mr. M. N. Makba; Mr. Mian Mahomed Chhotani; Mr. Mirza Mahomed Shirazi; Mr. Mahomed Mian Khandwani; Mr. Mahomed Yusuf Hajee Esmail Hashim; Khan Bahadur A. R. Kadwani; Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayam; Mr. Amedbhoy Habibbhoy; Mr. Amiruddin Tyabjee; Mr. A. M. Kajiji; Dr. Abdul Razak Nomani; Mr. Faiz Tyabjee; Mr. Hajee Yusuf Hajee Esmail; Mr. Hajee Sulleman A. Wahed; Mr. Hajee Adam Hajee Abubeker Madani; Mr. Husain B. Tyabjee; Mr. Hajee Ismail Ahmedabadi; Mr. Jaffer Rahimtulla; Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin; Mr. Kazi Abdul Karim; Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy; Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, Mr. Moulvi Abdulla Ahmed; Mr. Omar Hajee Yusuf Sobani; Mr. Syed Gulam Mahomed Rafai; Mr. Salehbhoy Karimjee Barodawalla; Mr. Saleh Mahomed Hajee Ahmed Nurani; Mr. Hajee Ibrahim Jitekar, Mr. Mahomed Saeed Jogay.

That this meeting resolves that prayers should be offered in various mosques of Bombay on Fridays for the success of the Turkish arms and early termination of this war.

That this public meeting of the Mahomedan expresses its great concern at the continued occupation of Northern Persia by Russia and firmly hope that Great Britain will use their influence to secure real independence to Persia and the removal of the Russian troops from her territories.

That the President and secretaries of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay be authorised to forward a copy of the Resolution Nos. II, III, VI passed at this meeting to the proper authorities.

TURCO-ITALIAN PEACE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OUCHY, OCT. 19.

The Treaty of Peace between Italy and Turkey has been signed.

LONDON, OCT. 20.

Britain has recognised Italy's sovereignty over Tripolitana.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

Sir J. Craggs' Daughter Sent to Prison.

Miss Helen Craggs, aged twenty-three, the daughter of Sir John Craggs, has been sentenced at Oxford to nine months' hard labour for attempting to break into and set fire to Mr. Harcourt's mansion.

Sir John Craggs, M. V. O., who was knighted in 1903, is a London accountant who is much interested in hospitals. He has six daughters.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, OCT. 19.

The death is announced of Andrew Duncan, M. D., late of the Indian Medical Service.

[Dr. Andrew Duncan, late Lieut.-Col., I.M.S., in medical charge of the 2nd Batt., 2nd K.E.O. Gurkha Rifles, had resided for some time in London. He was Physician to the Seamen's Hospital Society and joint lecturer on Tropical Medicine at the London School of Tropical Medicine. He was also on the staff of the Westminster Hospital Medical School, a fellow of King's College, Strand, Physician of the Westminster Dispensary and Western General Dispensary, and an examiner in Tropical Medicine to the University of London.]

CIVIL WAR IN PERSIA.

Salar-ed-Dowleh Marching on Teheran.

A HASTY DEFENCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TEHERAN, OCT. 18.

Salar-ed-Dowleh is reported to be close to Teheran with 800 horsemen. It is believed that he can count on the sympathy and assistance of many here, who are dissatisfied with the delay in summoning the Mejliss. Troops and guns are being hastily collected for the defence of the city.

EURASIAN EDUCATION.

Further Appeal to be Issued at Home.

LONDON, OCT. 18.

At a meeting of the National Council for the Education Fund of the Domiciled Community in India, Dr. Francis read a report of the recent conference at Simla, which, he said, had done much to stimulate official interest in the community, and secure public approval of increased grants.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, who presided, said that the report showed that the Council would be more than justified in maintaining the appeal in the United Kingdom for a longer term than was originally contemplated. Allowing for the new position created by the Conference, the Archbishop fully explained the Fund, and said it had his very warmest sympathy.

MR. ASQUITH.

Troublesome Growth on the Shoulder.

LONDON, OCT. 18.

Mr. Asquith is suffering from an inflammatory growth on the shoulder. An operation will probably be performed this week-end.

LATER

It is officially stated that Mr. Asquith is much better, and will not be operated upon this week-end. A slight operation may be necessary at some future date, but it will be so trivial that an anaesthetic will not be needed.

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

New Ambassador and his Mission.

BERLIN, OCT. 19.

Prince Lichnowsky, the new Ambassador in London, in an interview with Reuter's representative, said he was going to London without a cut-and-dried policy, except that of arriving at a reasonable settlement of all questions regarding navies, without going into the technical side. He did not see that an agreement was theoretically impossible, and he believed that the tension between England and Germany was slackening.

TERRIBLE TYPHOON.

Four Hundred People Killed in the Philippines.

MANILA, OCT. 19.

Four hundred people have been killed by a typhoon on the island of Cebu. Crops are ruined, and there are many wrecks on the coast. The damage done in the island amounts to ten million dollars. Two thousand houses have been razed on the island of Leyte, and damage has been done to the crops to the extent of a million dollars. Government is taking speedy measures for the relief of the homeless.

MANILA, OCT. 19.

The damage caused by the typhoon is estimated at five millions sterling.

THE NEW YORK SCANDALS.

NEW YORK, OCT. 18.

Police-Lieut. Becker says that the evidence of his accusers is the result of a conspiracy. His defence will be that Rosenthal's gambling companions planned the murder a year ago, on account of a feud over Rosenthal's large winnings.

SEDITION IN EGYPT.

ALEXANDRIA, OCT. 18.

Sheikh Shawish, who was handed over to the Egyptian Police by the Constantinople authorities, in connection with the spread of seditious literature in Egypt, has been released.

NEW JAPANESE MINISTER.

LONDON, OCT. 18.

It is understood that Sir Conyngham Greene, British Minister at Copenhagen, will be appointed to Tokio.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

LONDON, OCT. 18.

The Cambridgeshire betting is—

10 to 1 against Polkerris, and Lance Chest.

100 to 7 against Mordred, Eton Boy and Grammont.

20 to 1 against Willaura.

100 to 3 against Saucy Vixen.

AUSTRALIAN RACING.

MELBOURNE, OCT. 19.

The result of the Caulfield Cup was :—

Uncle Sam	1.
Lady Medallist	2.
Royal Scotch	3.

Twenty-eight ran.

Won by half a length.

The starting price was 5 to 1 against Uncle Sam.

NORTH MONGOLIA.

Independence Recognised by Russia.

FUNCTION OF GREAT POMP.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ST. PETERSBURG. OCT. 19.

Russia has recognised the independence of North Mongolia. A special Russian envoy, M. Korostovetz, communicated this decision at Urga.

The *Novoye Vremya* graphically describes the scene, which was attended by unprecedented pomp.

ST. PETERSBURG, OCT. 19.

M. Korostovetz made his announcement at Urga on the 11th inst. He pointed out the necessity of defining Mongolia's relations with China and Russia, and said he had been entrusted with the mission of discussing these relations, also the rights of Russian subjects and the trade of Mongolia.

ARCHITECTURE OF DELHI.

Another Article in the "Times"

LONDON, OCT. 19.

The *Times*, in an article to-day, expresses its surprise that no announcement has yet been made of the Government of India's plans in regard to Delhi. The paper emphasises the necessity of avoiding a wrong choice of method at the inception, which would ruin one of the greatest architectural opportunities in history. The proper course is the plain task of combining all the features required into a single well-planned whole, and this can only be accomplished by one controlling brain, if the new Delhi is to embody a subtle union of utility and beauty, which is the secret of true style. The *Times* cites the example of Wren, who, eluding royal and other advisers, constructed St. Paul's from his own design.

The same consideration, this journal adds, must apply to the style of Delhi, which must be our own, though it must obviously be Indian too, in the sense of suiting Indian light and climate to the needs of Anglo-Indian life.

LATER.

A full staff of Messrs. Brock's experts is proceeding to India, for a colossal fire-work display at Delhi on December 23rd.

MR. ROOSEVELT.

CHICAGO, OCT. 19.

Mr. Roosevelt is convalescent. He says he is as lively as a bull-dog.

THE INSURANCE ACT.

Possible State Medical Service.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT 19.

The London correspondent of the *Empire* Wires :—

Mr. Lloyd George has not agreed to give the doctors the extra million under the Insurance Act. Next week, he will make his final offer. If the British Medical Association refuses, the Government will immediately proceed to the formation of a State Medical Service.

EX-KING MANOEL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 19.

The *Empire* publishes the following special cablegram dated London, October 19th :—

"The ex-King Manuel has been taken seriously ill, while visiting Russia."

DISTURBED AREA IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCT. 19.

The Tharrawaddy and Prome districts are declared to be in a disturbed state and owing to the conduct of inhabitants, the local Government are locating for five years a punitive force (in addition to the ordinary fixed complements) of 203 policemen, for whom housing accommodation is to be provided. The total cost to Tharrawaddy will be five lakhs and forty-four thousand rupees. In Prome, the punitive police force will be ninety-nine men, at an estimated cost of a little over two and half lakhs. The cost to be borne by the inhabitants.

A punitive force of twenty-nine policemen at a cost of Rs. 8,443 has been sanctioned for one year only, owing to the misconduct of the villagers at Seiknandon and Pyangabye in the Pyinmana and Yamethin Districts.

DURBAR AT MYSORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, OCT. 19.

The European durbar took place this evening, at the Palace at 6-30 o'clock, and was a brilliant function. There was a very large attendance, including sixty-one European guests. Prominent among them were the Hon'ble Col. Sir Hugh Daly, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., British Resident, who was received at the parties by Sirdar Gopal Krishna Urs, Mr. T. Ananda Rao, C.I.E., and Mr. Raghavandra Rao, Huzur Secretary. The function lasted half an hour and the Resident departed under the customary escort and the salute of guns from the fort battalion.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

VICEROY'S CAMP. PAMPUR, OCT. 20.

His Excellency the Viceroy had excellent sport during the latter part of this week and on Wednesday last His Excellency shot a twelve pointed stag, and on the two following days he obtained three stags and one bear. One morning was spent in fishing, A Chikor drive this morning yielded one hundred and thirteen head.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

FRONTIER NEWS.

Notorious Mahsud Outlaw Killed.

AN ANTI-BRITISH MULLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCT. 20.

News from Miranshah in the Tochi Valley state that the outlaw, named Khwazhi, has been killed. He was reported to be occupying a house in a village with a party of Mahsud raiders, and a detachment of the Northern Waziristan Militia was sent out to capture him. The house was surrounded and Khwazhi was shot, while trying to escape. The Mahsuds surrendered.

A Frontier correspondent states that Mullah Saiad Akbar addressed a large meeting of Afridi and Orakzai tribesmen at Bazh in Tirah on 11th of October last. He repeated some of his old stories as to the dangers, which threatened the tribes from the Indian border, but his discourse was mainly directed against the headmen suspected of furnishing news to the British authorities and of maintaining friendly relations with the latter. He urged that on proof of this kind of behaviour all such maliks should be expelled from the tribal country. The meeting is said to have endorsed his views, but it could only have been a mere pretence as Afridis particularly rely upon the allowances granted by Government and the majority of their headmen willingly journey to Peshawar when Jirgahs are summoned to assemble. They are not likely to listen to the fanatical appeals of the old Mullah.

It is reported at Peshawar that a caravan from Kabul, carrying rifle ammunition, recently reached the Shinwari country. Traders would have no difficulty in disposing of cartridges which were presumably part of a consignment, obtained from Muscat via the Perso-Baluchistan route months ago.

An advanced party of the Amir's servants reached Jellalabad last week with motor-lorries, carrying furniture, etc. The Amir will spend the winter there as usual.

PUNJAB HINDUS.

Close of the Conferense at Delhi.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, OCT 19.

The Hindu Conference re-assembled to-day at eleven, when the resolution on the scanty representation of the Hindus in the Provincial and Imperial Councils was resumed, the speaker emphasising the absence of a Hindu representative from the Punjab in the Imperial Council, and on the fact that the majority of the Municipal and Board members were nominated.

Other resolutions passed were on the desirabilty of raising the Chief Court of the Punjab to High Court status, and extension of its jurisdiction to the Frontier Province, the repeal of the Punjab Land Alianation Acts and the amendment of the Pre-emption Act. The resolution welcomed the new Pre-emption Bill. Other resolutions passed were on (1) the raising of the depressed classes, on which the speakers were Pundit Rambhaj Dutt, Goswami Radhakishen and Rai Sahib Murlidhar, the last named speaker being enthusiastically heard, and (2) the assessment of income tax with special reference to Hindus. The speakers complained that the books of Hindu bankers and traders are disbelieved by the authorities.

Rai Bahadur Baij Nath, retired Sessions Judge, United Provinces, moved in a long speech a resolution on the need of an All-India Association to be styled Bharat Hindu Sabha.

Rai Murlidhar of Ambala seconded, and it was unanimously resolved that a Provisional Committee consisting of Mr. Shadilal, Sir Gurudas Banerji, Kt, Dr. Rashbehari Ghosh, the Hon. Mr. Seshagri Iyer, Sir Vithaldas Demodar Thackersey, Mr. Surendranath Banerji, the Hon. Mr. Sachitananda Sinha and other gentlemen be formed to carry out this object.

Pundit Madan Mohon Maliviya could not attend the Conference though he expressed his entire sympathy and was made a member of the Committee.

Another resolution recommended the starting of a tri-lingual Hindu organ at Delhi.

A number of other resolutions were also passed. They dealt with moral education through the reclamation of sadhus, technical and female education, the grievances of Hindus with regard to Government service, with special reference to the Punjab Police service and the protection of frontier Hindus from raids.

A special feature of the Conference was the participation of several sadhus and the presence of the Indian merchants of Delhi in large numbers.

The Conference was held in the big compound of the premises of the Delhi and London Bank.

LAHORE, OCT. 20.

Most of the delegates to the Delhi Hindu Conference, including the President have returned from Delhi to Lahore. The delegates are full of praise for the Hon'ble Mr. Bailey, the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, who gave cheers for, and shook hands with the Hon'ble Mr. Shadilal after the delivery of the presidential speech. There can be no doubt that this produced an excellent impression on the audience.

MADRAS THEFT CASES.

Investigation by District Court-Martial.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCT. 19.

The case for the prosecution having been closed in the military theft case, the accused, Corporal Buxton, was asked if he wished to make any statement, and he replied in the negative.

The next case taken up by the District Court-Martial was against Private Pailey, who was charged with the theft of two flannel shirts, two cotton shirts and two towels, the property of Gopal Rao, master tailor.

The case against Private Draper was taken later. The charge was one of receiving stolen property in respect of public mony, which had been dishonestly removed from the guard-room. The accused admitted the charge, and cited Captain J. Bacchus to speak to his character.

The last case was that against Corporal Allen, who stood charged with the theft of two cotton shirts, flannel shirts, pillow case, etc. the property of Gopal Rao. The accused pleaded not guilty.

The decisions arrived at in all the above cases will, in due course, be sent up to the Officer Commanding, Southern Brigade.

"BURMA CRITIC" CASE.

Unanimous Verdict of Guilty.

SENTENCE OF ONE YEAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCT. 19.

After a protracted hearing occupying eleven sittings the case against C. Arnold, editor and proprietor of the *Burma Critic* who was charged with defaming G. P. Andrew, I. C. S., Deputy Commissioner, Mergui, in publishing two articles entitled "Mockery of British Justice" concluded this afternoon at 4-30 p. m.

The Special Sessions of the Chief Court, presided over by Sir Charles Fox with a jury unanimously found Arnold guilty, and he was sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment.

THE SUMMING-UP.

To-day the charge to the jury by the Chief Judge was directly against the defence in the defamation case against Arnold. In the course of the summing up, occupying practically the whole day, Sir Charles Fox explained the law of defamation at great length, quoting several extracts from, "Orders on Libel and Slander," and then dealt with the evidence.

There could be no question, he said, that the writer of the article knew that the imputation he made would lower the reputation and character of Andrew in the minds of any one, who read the papers in which they appeared. His Honour explained what was meant by "comment or expression of opinion," to give the jury an idea of what limits a writer in the Press. was subject to, and where and what he had lawfully to do. His Honour in dealing with the evidence pointed out the different statements made by the girl and also by Dowlet Ram, Sub-Asst. Surgeon, Victoria Point. As to Buchanan, His Honour thought, he must have been in a disturbed state of nervous apprehension throughout the whole matter to believe that everybody down in Victoria Point was trying to hush up the case against McCormick. To believe that McCormick committed rape on the child, they would have to believe the witnesses for the prosecution, and Was there evidence in support of that charge ? With regard to Dr. Evers' testimony it was quite in accordance with the law. With regard to the allegation of the case being heard *in camera*, no independent member of the crowd, which wished to get admission to the court, but was debarred, had been called in support of that charge. As to the question of intimacy between McCormick and Andrew, if the jury were satisfied that there was not a miscarriage of justice in that case and the charge of rape and adduction was false and unsustainable that question was really of no importance. Regarding the charge of a conspiracy between him and Finnie to shield McCormick from punishment, had any justification been shown for the statement?

Where was the justification for the allegation that Andrew had illegally granted bail ? Where was the justifiation for the allegation that Andrew conducted the enquiry in such a way that it was a judicial farce ? Could any one say that Andrew had not tried to elicit the truth ? Where was the justification for saying that every rule and regulation was twisted and strained in McCormick's favour? How could any writer, who used reasonable care, have made such a statement as that ?. They would have to consider whether such language without justification came within the right to discuss fairly the *bona-fide* administration of justice, and was evidence of truth. If they were satisfied that Arnold did not overstep the boundaries of law, explained to them, then they must acquit him. If they found he had not exercised due care and attention expected of him, before commiting himself to paper in the way in which he did, it was their bounden duty to find him guilty.

After an absence of twenty-five minutes the jury brought in a unanimous verdict of guilty.

Mr. Hamlyn, on behalf of the accused, said that his Honour had ruled at the beginning of the case certain points to be irrelevant to this trial, and he submitted respectfully that certain of those points had arisen in his Honour's mind in a manner, which amounted to misdirection. He would specifically point out that his Honour only dealt with the prosecution evidence in charging the jury, and omitted to point out any circumstance in favour of Arnold. His Honour did not direct the jury that if there was any doubt Arnold was entitled to the benefit of it. The accused's counsel asked the court to suspend further action in the matter by allowing him to raise those points in a competent court.

The Judge said that he had no doubt in his mind as to the law laid down by him.

The accused was found guilty by the unanimous verdict of the jury, and the sentence his Honour passed upon him was one year's simple imprisonment.

Arnold was removed to jail.

THE FOREST SERVICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 19.

The following regulations for the selection and training of probationers for the Indian Forest Service in 1913, are published:—

The Secretary of State for India in Council will, in the summer of 1913, make not less than five apointments of probationers for the Indian Forest Service provided that so many candidates are considered to be in all respects qualified. In making these appointments he will act with the advice of a selection committee. Applications for the appointment must be made on a printed form to be obtained from the Secretary, Revenue Department, India Office, Whitehall, London, S. W., and to be returned to him not later than Tuesday, the 1st July. Candidates must be prepared if called upon to attend at the India Office at their own expense for a personal interview with fthe selection committee within three week trom that date. Candidates must be not less Jhan 19 but under 23 years of age on the 1st July.

THE DEWAN OF MYSORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, OCT. 19.

At last night's durbar, Mr. T. Ananda Rao, C.I.E., the Dewan, had the honour of "Pradhan Shiromani" (the literal meaning of which is "best of dewans") conferred upon him. A *Mysore Gazette* Extraordinary was issued in the vernacular this morning, announcing the same.

Valuable Khillats, including a diamond necklace, were presented to him.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE BALKANS.

Warlike Activity.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, OCT. 5.

Judged by the news from Servia, Bulgaria, and Turkey, the situation in the Balkans is alarming. Troops are being mobilised, and even Russia is massing troops in the Wilna and Kieff districts. In Belgrade the fear is growing in unofficial circles that the present critical situation will end in war being declared between Servia and Turkey, all the necessary preparations for which are said to have been effected. To avoid any undue sensation, however, the reserves have been called up in small numbers and sent to their regiments on the Turco-Servian frontier. A large number of non-commissioned officers of the reserve have been promoted. The movements of Turkish troops on the frontier are causing the greatest uneasiness among the local officials. It is rumoured in usually well-informed circles that a joint Bulgarian-Servian Note has been sent to Turkey, demanding the autonomy of Macedonia. If no satisfactory reply is received it is declared that a declaration of war will follow. There is still hope of a peaceful settlement. Nevertheless preparations continue. It is alleged that the Bulgarians ask Servia for 50,000 men.

PARISIAN BELIEF IN PEACE.

Paris was decidedly more inclined to optimism to-day, and considered that every day, almost every hour, gained makes for the maintenance of peace. M. Sazonoff spent most of the day in the company of French Minister, with the result that the semi-official communique issued last evening asserts that the most complete harmony exists between France and Russia on all Oriental questions.

M. Sazonoff certainly wasted no time, having spent several hours already during last night in a conference with M. Poincare, and to judge by the tone of the Foreign Office, there is every reason to be satisfied with his visit, which according to the general version was deemed necessary before finally approaching the other Powers on the question of concerted action in the Balkans. Though not definitely stated, it seems to be believed that this action will begin before the end of the week, and that there exists some sort of understanding that Bularia will await the decision of the Powers and the result of the diplomatic interventions before going further. It is now generally admitted that Bulgaria is the responsible head of the Balkan movement, and that the other smaller Powers will passively follow her lead. If, therefore, Bulgarian aspirations can be satisfied by any promises of the Powers the war danger should quickly disappear. The language of the Bulgarian representative at Paris to-day was significantly lower in pitch, and as he is known to be in the full confidence of the Czar and the Government, this fact is perhaps not without influence towards producing a more hopeful spirit in diplomatic circles here. On the other hand, the sons of M. Petkoff, a former Minister, now deceased, who left Paris for Sofia to-day, declared that the question would be decided within forty-eight hours for the persent, but that war was inevitable sooner or later. These and dozens of other interviews with Turks, Bulgarians, Servians, and Greeks are published to-day, but it is needless to quote them as the issue cannot be predicted by anybody till the Powers at least have decided whether it is possible to act and then to put that decision into execution.

BERLIN PESSIMISTIC.

Despite semi-official statements in Berlin making some show of optimism by arguing that it is still uncertain that war is the inevitable outcome of the simultaneous mobilisations, it is now considered there that a conflict is absolutely certain. On the other hand, there are good reasons for believing that Germany intends to do all she can to prevent the war spreading and involving other Powers. Feeling against any disturbing or dangerous action on the part of any of the Powers has increased an undoubted satisfaction is produced by the publication of no fewer than three official and semi-official statements wherein the Government says it is confident that the outbreak will not implicate other Powers. First the official "Norddeutsche" says: "Although it would be very regrettable that attempts to preserve peace should fail, this, nevertheless, would not be a cause of immediate anxiety for German interests. The Cabinets of Europe have long had to reckon with this eventuality and have had full time to give mutual explanations of their positions. With a firm desire on the part of all Powers to prevent a conflict spreading definite understanding must follow. The "Lokalanzeiger," which is frequently the mouthpiece of semi-official statements, says it has high authority for stating that though it is possible that an outbreak is unavoidable it is as good as certain that the trouble will be localized. Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter, the Foreign Minister, in the course of an interview which is widely reproduced, is reported as saying that it is out of the question that any of the Great Powers desires an alteration of the Balkan territorial divisions. He adds that Russia and France have left no doubt that they desire the maintenance of the status quo, and that Britain and Austria are of the same opinion. He concludes by saying that Germany can have no cause for anxiety. The fact that the rumours of a convocation of the Bundesrath are now definitely denied is a further confirmation of the belief that the Government is confident that an outbreak can be maintained within definite territorial limitations. The "Tageblatt" prints a telegram from St. Petersburg which has caused a good impression, stating there is good authority for saying that Russia and Austria have some kind of mutual understanding to remain neutral.

TURKEY PREPARING.

The Turkish Cabinet has decided to order a partial, not a general, mobilisation, but secrecy is observed as to the exact particulars of the orders issued. The Turkish Government has decided to detain all Greek vessels in Turkish waters in order to requisition their services for the transport of troops. With reference to the mobilisation of the Bulgarian and Servian armies and the military preparations being made in Greece, opinion in local diplomatic circles here is divided into two groups, one believing that these measures are nothing but "bluff" intended to impress Turkey and to obtain more efficacious reforms in the European provinces ; the other taking a more serious view and feeling that although no communication has yet been presented to the Porte by any of the Balkan States with reference to Macedonia a demand for Macedonian autonomy will be formulated, that Turkey will certainly refuse it, and that war will then be inevitable unless energetic intervention on the part of the Powers succeeds on restraining Bulgaria and Servia. Such a measure would be for Austria and Russia to threaten these two kingdoms with occupation in the event of their embarking on hostilities against Turkey, but in political circles here doubts are entertained as to the possibility of agreement between Austria and Russia regarding coercive measures against those States, especially in view of the fact that the latter are not claiming territorial aggrandisement but better conditions of life for their compatriots in Macedonia. Consequently it is regarded as not improbable that either Austria, backed by Germany, may act singly and a European situation be created analogous to that exisiting on the occasion of the annexation of Bosnia and Harzegovina or that complications may possibly be staved off by the assembling of a European Conference.

PRESSURE BY AUSTRIA.

It is officially announced in Vienna that the King of Montenegro has ordered a general mobilisation, following the example of Bulgaria, Servia, and Greece. The question here naturally is—peace or war? On the whole, the view taken is pessimistic, despite the efforts of semi-official organs to reassure public opinion. It is believed that the only chance of preventing an outbreak of hostilities is immediate united action by all the Great Powers to induce Turkey to give securities for far-reaching reforms and to demobilise her troops, when the four Balkan States might be persuaded to follow her example. If the Balkans are left to themselves, war is unavoidable. Unfortunately, there is a tendency here to distrust the good faith of Russia, who is widely believed privately to instigate Servia and Bulgaria, while officially joining the admonitions of the other Powers. Regarding the larger question of localising the conflict, opinion is more hopeful, as it is believed that the Powers would agree to hold a European congress.

(*Continued on page 6*)

KARACHI NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Oct. 16.

We are soon to be in for a rush of revelry, for the October week (so-called, though really spread over a fortnight) will be on us in a few days with all its gaities and pleasures, but the past fortnight has not been without its interesting events.

THE KARACHI-DELHI CONNECTION.

We are considerably perturbated here by the news that the B.B. and C.I.Railway have secured a railway survey for a broad guage line from Gangapur to Luni. Karachi is afraid that this will destroy the value of its direct line to Delhi, which, it is said, should be under the control of a body independent of any Bombay interests.

THE WIRELESS INSTALLATION.

The wireless station here is now complete and in full working order and the official expert, Mr. Parker, has gone to erect a station at Nagpur. Communication of some sort, it is said, has been effected here both with Simla on the one side and with Jask on the other. As all the troop-ships and the large steam passenger boats are, it is believed, soon to be fitted up with the necessary apparatus, we are indulging in the hope of some day soon being able to commenicate in this strange way with our friends on the sea, who may be going home or coming out—some last fond message to a dear one from whom we have just parted, or a word of welcome to one for whose presence we have been longing. Rumour, however, has it that the installation will not be available for private or even commercial purposes, for sometime to come if indeed at all, for it is to be reserved for military, naval or other official purposes.

GOLF.

The links have continued to be the scene of much attraction lately, and many here find a great fascination in this ancient and royal game, notwithstanding that the "venue" is by no means idealistic, indeed it would be difficult to find anywhere a less dreary surrounding or a place more calculated to discourage a love for the game. The popularity of the game here is doubtless due in a large measure to the accessibility of the links, and to the fact that "hope springs eternal in the human breast" and in none more so than in the golfer who never tires of telling you how he ought to have done that hole in 2 or 3 strokes less, and will yet do it. It is strange how few trouble themselves to learn the few simple rules which govern the game. This fact was well illustrated by the large number of players who were recently disqualified. The competitions for the captain's cups for ladies and gentlemen were keenly contested, and created a good deal of local interest. The game consisted of one round on each of two consecutive days under handicap against bogey, the ladies playing on their own links and the men on theirs.

The following is the result of the competition:—

GENTLEMEN.

Mr. A. O. Brown	2 up.
Mr. L. Brachi	1 up.
Mr. J. C. Kinloch	1 up.
Mr. J. McKenzie Davidson	1 up.
Mr. J. H. Fyfe	1 up.
Col. Hassard	all square.
Mr. J. R. Buxter	2 down.
Mr. R. Backhouse	3 down.
Mr. O. Turton	3 down.
Major Hingston	3 down.
Mr. E. L. Rogers	3 down.
Mr. J. I. Murray	4 down.
Mr. A. W. Walker	4 down.
Mr. Geo. Miller	5 down.
Mr. B. R. Lensham	5 down.
Mr. C. H. Penny	6 down.
Mr. H. L. French	7 down.
Mr. W. A. Hodgert	7 down.
Mr. E. Greaves	7 down.
Major Burt...	8 down.
Mr. R. H. Young	8 down.
Mr. L. M. Grayburn	8 down,
Mr. J. Kenyon	9 down.
Mr. H. Sparke	9 down.

12 other players either scratched or sent in no return and 5 were disqualified.

LADIES.

Mrs. Sangster	all square.
Mrs. Newman	1 down.
Mrs. Hodgert	3 down.
Mrs. Cocke...	3 down.
Mrs. T. J. Stephen	3 down.
Mrs. Taylor...	4 down.
Mrs. R. H. Young...	4 down.
Miss D. Stephen	5 down.
Mrs. Joscelyne	6 down.
Mrs. Murray	7 down.
Mrs. Hassard	7 down.
Miss Hearson	15 down.
Mrs. Grayburn	15 down.

Three ladies were disqualified.

THE MUNICIPALITY AND THE FRANCHISE

Our City Fathers have been considerably exercised of late over a new electoral scheme, put forward by the Collector of Karachi, the object of which is to give a larger number of representatives to the more populated parts of the city, on the principle already embodied in the election rules in force, but apparently not fully carried out in the constitution of the existing Corporation. The majority of the Indian councillors who opposed the scheme contend that the rule of proportional representations to population has not been recognised in any of the other municipalities in the Presidency, and that it is wrong in principle; the correct rule being that the number of councillors should be in proportion to the number of electors (voters), and not to the number of those who have not the franchise. The new scheme proposes giving 5 representatives to a ward consisting of a population of 36,994 persons having only 97 voters, and in another ward 3 representatives to a population of 19,843 having 1,111 voters. Hence in one ward every 19 voters have the same right as every 370 voters in the other. The local paper, "The Sind Gazette," in supporting the Collector's scheme, has indulged in some very caustic remarks against the attitude of the opponents, but in doing so it seems to be advocating the cause of universal suffrage, for, so long as the franchise is limited, the principle is recognised that it is not mere numbers who should rule, but wealth and intelligence. It is not local self-government for the proletariate but for the elite of estate and culture.

More recently still there has been a flutter in the Corporation on account of the irreglar conduct of the Managing Committee in regard to the acceptance of certain tenders, recalling some of the incidents of a local 'cause celebre' which excited so much feeling a few years ago.

BOAT CLUB AUTUMN REGATTA.

When will the station awaken to the great possibilities of healthful exercise, and restful pleasure to be obtained out of the opportunities presented by membership of this Club? The many miles of winding creek through banks lined with wild mangrove, or the large sheets of open water, sheltered from the tempest-tossed waves of the sea by high sand banks, invite the man or woman who would ply the oar in serious rowing or in leisurely boating or sailing, and the boats of various kinds with which the Club is now equipped afford ample scope to rowers and scullers of all kinds and tastes. The Annual Autumn Scratch Regatta which was held here last week was well attended, and the exceptionally large number of entries was due undoubtedly to the exertions of the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Wyatt. The programme also included some extra items which added considerably to the interest of those who were not personally or otherwise interested in the rowing events.

I—Single Sculls.

1st heat, J. N. Parker	beat	Drysdale
2nd heat, J. N. Parker	beat	S. E. West.

Winner nominated by Mr. M. de P. Webb Prize presented by Mr. R. Thorburn.

II—Pairs.

1st heats.

Capt. Clive, stroke R. Thorburn, bow Miss Stephen, cox	beat	Drysdale, stroke Parker, bow Mrs. H.W. Miller, cox
Capt. Blunt, stroke E. S. Bamford, bow Miss Charriol, cox	beat	Glass, stroke Craker, bow —cox
Petrie, stroke West, bow Mrs. Bower, cox	beat	Gadell, stroke Bacchus, bow Mrs. Taylor, cox

2nd heats.

Capt. Blunt's boat	beat	Capt. Petrie's boat.

Final.

Capt. Olive's boat	beat	Capt. Blunt's boat.

Miss Stephen thus won the prize presented by Mr. H. C. Ashdown.

III.—Scratch Fours.

1st heat.

Thorburn, stroke Craker Cubbon Mather, bow Miss Charriol, cox	beat	Litchfield, stroke. Petrie Glass Cadell, bow. Miss Stephen, cox.
Clive, stroke Varvill Murray T. C. Beaumont, bow Miss Ashdown, cox	beat	Parker, stroke Bamford Backhouse A E Cumming, bow Mrs. Ashdown, cox

2nd heat.

Thorburn's boat	beat	Drysdale, stroke. Litchfield Bacchus West, bow Mrs. Huleatt, cox.

Final.

Clive's boat	beat	Thorburn's boat.

The prize presented by Mr. H. N. Crouch, went to Miss Charriol.

IV.—Mixed doubled sculls.

Miss E. Lang, stroke Mr. Varvill, bow Mrs Taylor, cox	beat	Mrs. Ashdown, stroke. Mr. Ashdown, bow Miss Ashdown, cox.

Prize to cox of winning boat presented by Mr. T. G. Elphinstone.

V.—Mop fighting in tonis.

Harris and Charriol nominated by Miss McCammon.

Fenning and Greene nominated by Miss E. Lang.

Waller and Bamford nominated by Mrs. Hully.

West and Cadell nominated by Mrs. Pearson.

Kinlock and Backhouse nominated by Mrs. Sawyer.

Mather and Litchfield nominated by Mrs. R. E. Webb.

Browning and Parker nominated by Miss Townsend.

Craker and Glass nominated by Miss Little.

Bacchus and Murray nominated by Mrs. Taylor.

Clive and Thorburn nominated by Mrs. Sangster.

Prize to lady nominating the winning crew presented by Mr. E. F. B. Wyatt.

VI.—Toni Race.

Thorburn and Clive nominated by Mrs. Barnes.

Harris and Charriol nominated by Miss McCammon.

Murray and Bacchus nominated by Mrs. Taylor.

Varvill and Greene nominated by Miss Lang.

West and Cadell nominated by Miss Charriol.

Waller and Bamford nominated by Mrs. R. E Webb.

Backhouse and Kinloch nominated by Mrs. Adamson.

Parker and Gauntlet nominated by Mrs. Pearson.

Craker and Glass nominated by Miss Little.

Litchfield and Mather nominated by Mrs. Hully.

Mr. Pearson's boat won.

Prize to the lady nominating the winning Crew presented by Mr. J. Drysdale.

VII.—Swimming Race.

Charriol.	Litchfield.
Backhouse.	Drysdale.
Glass.	Craker.
Greaves.	Kennedy.
Petrie.	

This was won by Petrie who was nominated by Mrs. Pearson who thus got the prize presented by the Swimming Club.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(*Continued from page 5.*)

It is significant that the semiofficial "Allgemeine Zeitung" to-night addresses a pointed warning to Servia and Montenegro that these smaller States will not be allowed to get any advantage from the alteration of the Balkan territorial "status quo." Meanwhile Austria is taking precautionary military measures. The delegations were informed to-day that an increased peace footing will be introduced on the south-east frontier, raising the companies from 80 to 120, and it is believed that troops are being sent to Galicia as a reply to the so-called Russian experimental mobilisation in Poland. The censorship is already effective. As to the movements of troops in the Balkan States, it is only known that ordinary passenger and freight traffic is suspended on the Servian and Bulgarian steamships and railways. A Constantinople telegram says that Turkey has already 300,000 troops in Macedonia, and has sent three aeroplanes to the Bulgarian frontier. According to a Sofia telegram, the Greek Government are about to proclaim the annexation of Crete, which would further complicate the situation.

AUSTRIA'S PLAN FOR PEACE.

Yesterday the tension was slightly less, and the feeling on the Vienna Bourse less panicky than it has been during the last few days. The reasons, probably, are, first, that no formal demand has yet been adressed by the four Balkan States to Turkey, and, second, the reported impending conclusion of peace between Italy and Turkey. On the other hand, the Turkish embargo on Greek ships must aggravate the situation, and it is also reported that there has been a collision between Turkish and Servian soldiers on the Turkish frontier, where thirty Turks and two Servians are said to have been killed. This story, however, may have been concocted in order to put heart into the Servian soldiery. Of the numerous interviews with diplomatists published in the Vienna papers a few words from M. Hartwig, the Russian Minister at Belgrade, are most to the point. He simply said, "Peace can still be preserved if Europe finds guarantees for the introduction of reforms in Macedonia." M. Hartwig is regarded here as the chief chanel for Russian's underground work in the Balkans, and he is believed to have had much to do with the creation of an understanding between the four Powers. A report is current that the Great Powers are deliberating on a proposal to stop the Balkan mobilisation by means of a naval demonstration. The suggestion is that Russian warships will appear off Vornas, French and English off Piræus, and an Austrian Danube flotilla off Belgrade from Monner. This report is circulated, it is believed, as a ballon d'essa, launched by the Ballplatz. From the point of view of Austrian policy, which cares nothing for reforms in Macedonia if only peace is preserved, the plan has its merits, but it will be difficult to get Russia to join.

GREECE PREPARES FOR WAR.

The warlike feeling has been intensified in Athens by the announcement of the commandering of Greek vessels in the Bosphorus and the Turkish massacres in Samos. Reservists are arriving in hundreds. There is much less bombast than in 1897. Resident Cretans are forming a volunteer troop, and American Greeks promise a force of 3,000. Princes Nicolas and Andreas, who have been absent from Greece since the military revolt of 1909, are expected instantly, and they will reassume their former rank. Ship and railway accommodation is exclusively devoted to the transport of troops. Parliament is expected to assemble on Saturday to hear the report of M. Venizelos, and to vote the necessary funds. It will also approve the suspension of constitutional guarantees of personal liberty, freedom of the Press, and secrecy of the post, all involving a situation equivalent to a state of siege. The Opposition Press approves the Ministerial action, and its unanimous support is expected.

WAGGONS DERAILED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GODHRA, (B. B. & C. I. Ry.), Oct. 19.

The District Traffic Superintendent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, wires from Godhra:—

Two waggons of a goods train were derailed at mile 324-12 between Jekot and Limkhera about 4 p. m. yesterday. The line was cleared at 12 p. m. hours. A brakesman received injuries.

MR. ARNOLD BENNETT FINDS A "WONDERFUL TONIC."

With the single exception of Mr. H. G. Wells Mr. Arnold Bennett stands head and shoulders above all the younger generation of English novelists, and he has recently added to this distinction that of being a highly successful playwright. Beginning in the rank and file of journalism, Mr. Arnold Bennett became editor of a ladies' paper, in which capacity he professes to have gained his knowledge of feminine character. It is also said that in early days he had no love for literature, but was an incessant reader of the novels of Ouida.

Mr. Arnold Bennett is a strenuous and systematic worker, and, like most people who do a great deal of brain work, he derived considerable benefit from the occasional use of the well-known tonic food, Sanatogen. "The tonic effect of Sanatogen on me," he writes, "is simply wonderful."

BOMBAY HINDU ORPHANAGE.

Annual Gathering and Prize Distribution.

The annual gathering and distribution of prizes of the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage was held on Thursday evening in the Orphanage premises in Chincapokli, Parel, the building was tastefully decorated and there was a large gathering of Hindus, Parsis and Moslems. Some European gentlemen were also present.

A summary of last year's report of the orphanage has been published, and it showed how useful the institution has been in Bombay.

The Hon'ble Mr. Claud H. Hill, who presided, arrived amidst cheers at 5 p. m., and was shown round the premises by the secretaries.

Mr. K. M. Jhaveri, in proposing that the Hon. Mr. Hill take the chair, said that he had known Mr. Hill at Rajkote, where he did much for the Gujrati Shahity Parishad.

Mr. Purshottam Thakurdas read the report. A dialogue from the Geeta between Srikrishna and Arjun was well rendered by two boys in costume. Other similar items followed.

The Chairman then distributed the prizes and the Lady Lamington scholarships and medals.

The Hon. Mr. Claud H. Hill, Chairman, then delivered the following speech:—

I am very pleased indeed to renew my acquaintance, after a good many years' absence, with the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage, and to have the pleasure to-day of distributing the prizes. You are all aware, generally, of the origin and history of this Institution; but I am not quite sure that what strikes me as being its peculiarly interesting feature has ever been clearly brought out, though it lurks in every page of the various annual reports which appear at somewhat irregular intervals. That feature is—so it seems to me—that in this orphanage all the features characteristic of both Western and Eastern charitable methods find a common ground. The inception of this institution germinated on Eastern lines in my friend Seth Rattansi's brain; but being a man who sees that there may occasionally be some good features in things and methods which come from England, he consulted his friend, Mr. Symons, and eventually effected a kind of compromise. He procured a house, more or less unsuitable, but adapted to the immediate necessities of the case, and, after exploiting his Eastern friends and procuring promises of support from them, he then enlisted Western support under the advice of his friend Mr. Symons. It was there that I first had the pleasure of putting my finger in this pie. You all know something (though not nearly all) of the charities of H. E. Lord Northcote. (Cheers.) Most of them never saw the light of day. But I think Rattansi Mulji, in common with many others of you, knew of the sympathy which the Northcotes felt with the sufferers by the famine of St. 1856. At all events he, Rattansi, was moved to ask Lady Northcote to visit his orphanage, and to permit her name to be associated with it. Through the influence of Lord and Lady Northcote, and later on of Lord Lamington the educational authorities were persuaded to interest themselves in the institution, and as soon as arrangements could be concerted by which the instruction imparted here conformed to the Government standard, Government began to pay a grant-in-aid, and the institution began to organize itself more on modern lines until to-day this building not only affords food and shelter for the fatherless childern provided on the Eastern model, but education and a practical training designed to prepare them to be useful citizens in accord with Western notions. Side by side with this metamorphosis, however, there continued to pour in the stream of donations of all sorts, in food, in material and so forth in response to the never flagging appeals of Seth Rattansi Mulji and Keshavji Nathu. The result, from one point of view, is rather perplexing especially to one who, like myself is no mathematician. I have tried to follow the accounts, and I gather, from the certificate of Mr. Hiralal Motiram, that the financial condition of the institution is progressing in the right direction. I infer from page 29 of the report for two years that the Orphanage has a net balance of Rs. 2,64,683, while the building and industrial school are valued at nearly Rs. 75,000. That seems very satisfactory, though it must be evident that the funded property is not yet nearly sufficient to render the institution independent of the subscriptions in cash and kind. So long, of course, as the charitable friends of Rattansi Mulji continue to respond to his appeals all will be well; but to place the orphanage beyond the reach of financial difficulties much is still required and will, I am sure, be forthcoming in time. And I suggest that this end would be served by presenting, annually, a financial statement which would be clear to a mean intelligence like mine. On the educational side, I see there is a sort of industrial school. I hope that boys, who have learnt a little there, go on to other institutions or are able to obtain situations or to become apprentices to useful trades. I am inclined to think that a very good object to which those who wish to further the success of this Orphanage might devote their attention would be the provision of a few scholarships designed to enable boys from here to go on to higher technical training elsewhere. It will be for the management to decide to what object shall be devoted the munificent gift of £100, which has just been sent by Lady Northcote to be devoted to a scholarship called "The Lord Northcote scholarship," in memory of one who did so much in the cause of charity while in Bombay. (Cheers). Perhaps the managers will consider the suggestion I have made. It only remains for me to express the hope that the support which has, in the past, been so freely extended to this institution, will continue to be given by all its generous patrons. No object can possibly be a more worthy one than the maintenance and support of the fatherless and motherless. In one of your annual reports there is a quotation from Swami Vivekanada, which I feel I must quote. He who sees Shiva in the poor, and in the weak, really worships Shiva with him who has served and helped one poor man, seeing Shiva in him without thinking of his caste or creed or race or anything, Shiva is more pleased than with that man who sees "Him only in his temples." We too, have teachings nearly word for word the same; and you probably most of you know the parable of the good Samaritan. The rescue work of this Orphanage is, it is true, confined to Hindus; but it is gratifying to see from Appendix C to the report, that the charitable work which it does extends to Hindus "without thinking of his caste, or creed or race." Seth Rattansi Mulji has been the author of many charities in many parts of the Bombay Presidency, and seems to live chiefly with the object of discovering what kind of benefit he can best confer upon suffering humanity. This orphanage is a fitting monument to him, and concentrates in itself the attributes of every kind of benevolence. I can only hope that he may live to see it flourishing upon a secure and permanent basis, for I imagine that the knowledge that it was to be lasting would be to him the greatest possible happiness. (Cheers.)

Rao Bahadur K. N. Sailor, J. P. then appealed for funds in Gujarati and the following subscription were announced at the meeting: Walubai (widow of one of the Trustees) Rs. 251, Premji Gopalji Rs. 51, Khimji Asarvirji Rs. 200, (in books) a Parsi gentleman Rs. 125, Tulsidas Mulji Rs. 101, Nagandas Maniklal Hakim Rs. 10, Kalidas Dharamsey Rs 101, Madhowji Jaison Rs 101, Seth Ruttonsi Mulji (in honour of Hon. Mr. Hill) Rs. 101, and Bhogilal Virchand Deepchand Rs. 51, small sums Rs. 11-4.

A telegram from Mr. P. D. Patni, Dewan of Bhownagar State, and a letter from Sir Jagmohondas Varjivandas, Kt., expressing regret at being unavoidably absent and deep sympathy with the Orphanage were read at the meeting.

THE MAIDAN.

A press note says:—As misconceptions appear to have arisen, Government wish it to be understood that they have no intention of permitting any portion of the Esplanade Maidan to be used for a Cinematograph entertainment or for an open-air bar. Permission has been granted to the Manager of the Cinema de Luxe to enclose a small plot of ground, on the Esplanade Maidan, opposite to the Gaiety Theatre, as an open garden for use, during the entractes, by the public attending his entertainment. This permission was granted on the usual terms which include the obligation to vacate and clear the ground at 24 hours' notice and the condition that no bar for drink nor any other structure shall be erected on the ground. It is anticipated that the pemission to use this plot of ground for this purpose will be of assistance to the Police in preventing the obstruction of a much frequented thoroughfare.

BOMBAY MOUNTED SPORTS.

Successful Ending to a Good Meeting.

The third day of the Bombay Gymkhana annual mounted sports was held on Saturday afternoon and an even larger attendance than on either Tuesday or Thursday watched a full programme of events, which were thoroughly interesting. The programme included jumping and tent-pegging, in both of which events riders improved on previous performances at this meeting of Lloyd-Lindsay competition, a Balaclava melee, which was fought with great enthusiasm and a ladies' nomination event. All the competitions were well filled and keenly contested. At the end of the meeting the prizes were distributed by Mrs. M. R. Jardine, and a special vote of thanks was passed to the honorary secretaries, Messrs. L Graham and B. May for their excellent organisation of this meeting and the mud sports during the season.

Results:—

Jumping Competition (in sections of four, over three jumps). Four prizes presented by members of the Light Horse:—1 Mr. A. S. Robinson's Team.

Tent-Pegging (insections of four):—1 Mr. A. S. Robinson's Team.

Tug of War (by sections of four):—1 Light Horse Team. (Mr. L. Graham) Captain.

Balaclava Mellee:—1 Mr. E. O. Reid's Team.

Lloyd Lindsay competition:—1 Mr. H. Tremearne's Team. 2 Mr. A. S. Robinson's Team.

Aunt Sally Stakes. (Ladies' Nomination):—1 Mr. H. R. Saxby. 2 Mr. M. G. Stuart.

FOOTBALL AT HOME.

Results of Saturday's Matches.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 20.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent wires:—

The following are the results of the League matches played yesterday:—

DIVISION I.

Liverpool 4, Blackburn Rovers 1.
Manchester United 2, Tottenham Hotspur 0.
Bolton Wanderers 3, Sheffield 0.
Oldham Athletic 2, Manchester City 1.
Aston Villa 5, Darby County 1.
Notts County 1, Middlesborough 3.
Sheffield United 4, Everton 1.
Newcastle United 1, West Bromwich Albion 1.
Woolwich Arsenal 1, Sunderland 3.
Chelsea 0, Brandford City 3.

DIVISION II.

Wolverhampton Wanderers 2, Fulham 1.
Clapton Orient 2, Notts Forest 2.
Bradford 0, Barnsley 0.
Hull City 1, Birmingham 2.
Lincoln, City 1, Blackpool 0.
Burnley 4, Huddersfield 0.
Glossop 3, Bristol City, 1.
Preston North End 3, Leeds City 2.
Stockport County 1, Grimsby Town 1.
Leicester Fosse 3, Bury 0.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL
THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR,
COMMANDING.
Bombay, 19th Oct., 1912.

260. Office Closing.—The Adjutant Office will be closed on Monday the 21st instant. On account of "Dasara Holiday."

234. Duties for the week ending 27th October 1912:—

Orderly Officer 2nd Lieut H G Allum.

Orderly Sergeant No 1 Company Sergt H E Gubbin.

Orderly Sergeant No 2 Company Sergt K D M Forbes.

255. Parades—Parades for the week ending 27th October, 1912:—

Thursday 24th Viceroy's Competition (1st stage) at Ghat Koper Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a m.

Thursday 24th at 9-30 p m Nos 1 and 2 Companies (Lecture) at Head Quarters Dress:—Plain Clothes.

Thursday 24th at 7 p m E E Company Parade at Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

Saturday 26th at 4-30 p m sharp Nos 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground for 1 inch Aiming Rifle practice and Inspection by the Inspector of Volunteers in India.

Dress:—Khaki uniform and Helmets.

Saturday 26th at 6 p m E E Company will parade at Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning and Inspection by the Inspector of Volunteers in India.

Dress:—Khaki uniform and Forage Caps.

256. Musketry—Sunday, 27th, at 7 a. m. Spoon Competition and practice at Colaba.

257. Arms and Accoutrements.—Members are requested to draw their Arms and Accoutrements as early as possible at the Head Quarters between the hours of 9 a m and 4 p m on week days only.

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL
B. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.
Bombay, 21st Oct., 1912.

631, Parades.—"A" Company will parade at Custom House on Mondays and Thursdays at 5-30 p m.

Dress—Mufti.

II "C" Company will parade on Wednesdays at 8 p.m. at Sir Richard Temple's Statue.

III "D" Company will parade on Mondays, at 7 a.m., and Thursdays at 6 p. m. behind the Telegraph Quarters.

Dress—Mufti.

IV "E" Company will parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 9-15 p.m. on Tuesday 22nd and Thursday the 24th Instant.

Dress—Drill Order Mufti.

V.—"F" Company will parade on Tuesday the 22nd instant at St Mary's College, Byculla, at 6-15 p.m. Arms. Uniform, shorts with Caps.

VI "G" Company will parade at the Bombay Gymkhana on Wednesday, the 23rd instant at 7-30 a.m.

Dress.—Mufti.

632.—Bugle Practice—There will be Bugle Practice on Tuesday the 22nd instant at 6 p.m. at the Bombay Ed. Society's School, Byculla.

633.—Inspection.—The Inspector of Volunteers in India, will inspect the Corps on Wednesday, the 30th instant.

634.—Viceroy's Competition.—It is notified for information that the Viceroy's Competition, 1st Stage, will take place at Ghat Kopar, on Sunday, the 27th instant, by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-30 a.m.

635.—Issue of Arms.—Members are requested to draw their arms and socts. early. The Armoury will be open for issue of arms from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays and 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. on Saturdays, closed on Thursdays and Sundays.

636.—Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for practice Viceroy's Competition on Friday the 25th and Saturday 26th instant by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6 10 a.m.

637.—Leave—The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to No. 6612, Vol. A. J. Miles, "G" Coy. from 23rd October, 1912 to 12th November, 1912.

(Sd.) E. G. BYRNE, Captain
Adjt., B. V. R.

NOTICE.

I. A meeting of the Rifle Club members will be held at Head-quarters to-day Monday, the 21st instant, at 6 p.m.

Subject—Programme 2nd Series, Accounts, &c.

II. Regimental Boxing Tournament will be held on the Cooperage on Saturday, the 2nd November, commencing at 9-30 p.m. sharp.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Bombay, 21st Oct., 1912.

1. To-day Monday the 21st instant, Commanding Officer's parade. Rendezvous at the Corps Riding School at 7-30 a.m., punctually.

Dress.—Drill Order, Carbines, Swords and Bandoliers to be worn.

2. Riding School daily for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts from 7-15 a. m.

3 Members are kindly requested to draw their arms from Head-quarters. Council Road, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 p. m.

4 It is notified for information that the Inspector of Volunteers in India will inspect the Corps on Tuesday morning the 29th instant at 7 a.m.

All members residing in Bombay and neighbourhood are requested to attend.

(Sd.) P. R. CADELL, Lt.-Col.,
B. V. R.
for O-Commanding Bombay L. Horse.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BOMBAY COTTON.

The second memorandum of the cotton crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Native States, for the season of 1912-13:—Note.—On an average of the five years, ending 1910-11, the area under cotton in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 33·4 per cent. of the total area under the crop in whole India. (Estimates up to 1st October.)

LATE CROP.

Information incomplete; sowings still unfinished in south. Total reported area 1,205,000 acres in British districts of Gujarat and Karnatak and 2,638,000 acres in Native States; in Sind 264,000 and 6,000 acres respectively; total 4,113,000 acres, about half per cent. below decennial average of corresponding farecasts, but 29. per cent. over the abnormally low area of last year. More attention paid in places to growth of grain crops, particularly for fodder, which was scarce last year.

In Gujarat incessant rain in July washed away early sown seed in places and necessitated its re-sowing. General sowing of late crop began in second fortnight of August, a fortnight to month later than usual. Crop doing fairly well at present, but prolonged break in September is causing anxiety and further rain required everywhere to ensure a successful crop. In Karnatak continuous rain has delayed sowings, particularly in eastern tracts and crop sown a fortnight later than normal. Young crop doing well at present everywhere. In Sind area declined in Hyderabad, Sukkur and Khairpur owing to deficient water supply at sowing time elsewhere about same last year. Crop sown seasonally between March and June and is doing fairly well.

EARLY CROP.

Early crop has 1,472,000 acres in British districts and 15,000 acres in Native States; 9 per cent. under last year's area but 4·5 per cent. over the average. More attention paid to growth of food crops. Rain practically absent in north and east from second week of September and crop has begun to deteriorate in many places. In south it is sown later and doing well at present.

BOMBAY SUGARCANE.

The second memorandum on the sugarcane crop in the Bombay Presidency, including Native States, for the season of 1912-13:—Note.—On an average of the five years, ending 1910-11, the area under sugarcane in the British territory included in this forecast has represented some 2·4 per cent. of the total crop in British India. (Estimates up to 5th October.)

Area.—The latest reports show the total area under the crop as under:—

	Acres.
British Districts	43,000
Native States	23,000
Total ...	66,000

The area in British Districts about 31 per cent below last year's area and 20 per cent. short of the average of the previous ten years. Native States show a decline of 27 per cent. below last year's area. The decline is general and is due mainly to deficiency of water-supply in wells and canals at the time of planting.

Season.—The crop is generally doing well everywhere except in the east Deccan where it is suffering from deficiency of water-supply owing to absence of late rains.

BOMBAY GROUNDNUTS.

The second memorandum on the groundnut crop in the Bombay Presidency, including Native States, for the season of 1912-13:—Note.—On an average of the five years, ending 1910-11, the area under groundnut in the British territory included in this forecast has represented some 15·7 per cent. of the total crop in British India. (Estimates up to 5th October.)

Area.—The latest reports show the total area under the crop as under:—

	Acres.
British Districts	110,000
Native States	63,000
Total ...	173,000

About 27 per cent. short of last year's area but nearly 50 per cent. over the average of the preceding ten years. The decrease is mainly in the south which claims more than three-fourths of the crop in British districts and is due partly to non-receipt of complete information and partly to absence of early rains and deficiency of water-supply. Kolhapur alone shows a rise of more than 25 per cent. over last year's area.

Season.—The dry crop is suffering through absence of rain in the north and east. Elsewhere it is doing fairly well. The crop helped by irrigation is good at present though deficiency of water is being felt in the eastern parts.

BOMBAY SESAMUM.

The second memorandum on the sesamum crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Native States, for the season 1912-13:—Note.—On an average of the five years, ending 1910-11, the area under sesamum in the British territory, included in this forecast, has represented some 8·9 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India. (Estimates up to 5th October.)

Area.—The latest reports show the total area under the kharif as well as the rabi crop as far as it has been sown and reported as under:—

	British Districts. Acres.	Native States. Acres.
Presidency...	206,000	450,000
Sind ...	65,000	5,000
Total...	271,000	455,000

Total 726,000 acres; about 20 per cent. above the abnormally low area of last year, but 35 per cent. short of the previous ten years. More attention paid to the growth of food grain and fodder crops has curtailed the area under sesamum, particularly in Gujarat and North Deccan. Besides in the former continuous rain early in the season and its absence at the close have prevented fuller sowings of the early and late crops. In the Deccan and Karnatak the decline is due to the deficiency of sowing rains, mainly in the eastern tracts. In the Konkan the area is about normal. In Sind Karachi shows some increase due to good rainfall and in Upper Sind Frontier sesamum replaced rice for which water-supply was insufficient. Elsewhere the area declined owing to low inundation in the beginning of the season.

Season.—In Gujarat the early sown crop is doing fairly well at present though it rotted in places through excessive moisture in July and had to be removed and in places grew stunted. The late crop is looking well at present but likely to suffer as there has been no rain since its sowing. In the Deccan the crop is deteriorating in the north through absence of rain since the beginning of September. In the east it is withering or has almost withered away except in favoured situations where as also in the west and south its condition is fair. In the Karnatak the crop is doing fairly well, but rain is required in places for the late crop. The Konkan crop is good and nearly ready for harvest. In Sind the crop is good in Karachi; fair elsewhere.

MADRAS INDIGO.

The first report the Indigo crop of 1912-1913, in the Madras Presidency, states:—

The total area sown under indigo in ryotwari villages, as estimated from reports received from district officers, up to the end of August, 1912, was 39,500 acres of 8 per cent. less than the area sown in the corresponding period of 1911 or less than the averages of five and ten years by 24 and 42 per cent. respectively. The decrease is most marked in the Circars and Nellore group of districts, especially in the, Kistna and Nellore districts. This is due to the lateness of the sowing season and to the general decline of the indigo industry. The Deccan districts likewise show a decrease which is due to the same causes. In the southern district there is a considerable increase in the area which is most marked in South Arcot district. This is due to the greater demand for manure owing to the rise in price of rice and oil-seeds. The indigo crop is either directly used as manure for the paddy crop or the refuse is applied to the land after the dye has been extracted. It is not used for manuring oil-seed crops, but the use of this as a manure for paddy liberates other manure for oil-seeds. The area shown in this report does not show correctly the area sown in these southern district since much of the crop has already been utilised a manure before the returns are prepared. The sowing season in the Circars and the Deccan is confined to the early rains of the south-west monsoon except where these are too heavy, when the crop is sown with the rains received in the hot weather. The sowing season in the southern districts is usually at the close of the north-east monsoon or when sown on land following rice with the aid of moisture left in the soil after the harvest.

The area under indigo reported from villages other than ryotwari amounts to 2,026 acres or 74 acres less than last year. These returns are, however, very incomplete.

MADRAS SUGARCANE.

A report on Madras sugarcane crop of 1912-1913 says:—

The total area, estimated from the reports received from district officers, as planted with the sugarcane in ryotwari villages up to the end of August, 1912, was 48,500 acres. This area shows a very slight increase over last year's revised figures. This is however 19 and 14 per cent. more than the average of five and ten years respectively. In comparison with last year's figures there is a steady increase of area in the Circars which is specially noticeable in the Godavari district. In the Deccan there has been a slight decrease, most marked in Bellary district, which is due to the short water-supply in the tanks under which this crop is grown. In Anantapur the area is practically stationary as here the crop is more generally grown under well irrigation. In the central districts there has been generally a slight increase except in Coimbatore where the area is stationary and in Trichinopoly where there has been a reduction in area of about 30 per cent. This, in the latter district, is due to the late freshes in the Cauvery and to the want of rain on which many irrigation tanks in the north of the district are dependent for their supply. The crop was planted mostly from March to May which is the normal planting season. The condition of the crop is good in the Circars, and elsewhere is reported as fair to good.

The area reported as planted with sugarcane in villages other than ryotwari amounted to 2,369 acres compared with over 1,600 acres last year. These returns are, however, very incomplete and by comparison with adjoining ryotwari tracts and with previous years' areas as reported from crop accounts: this should be about 28,000 acres, the greater part of which is in the Vizagapatam district.

UNITED PROVINCES RICE.

The first forecast of the rice crop for 1912:—Note—On an average of the five years, ending 1910-11 the area under rice crop in the United Provinces has represented some 8.6 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India. This forecast is issued under the recent orders of the Government of India directing that three forecasts on the rice crop should be prepared annually by this department on the following dates:—First on October 15th; second on December 15th; third or final on February 15th. In the eastern and central submontane districts and parts of the Benares division, sowings of rice commenced in good time in the third week of June; elsewhere it was not until the second week in July that sufficient rain fell for sowings to be begun. In August the rainfall was everywhere sufficient and in certain parts of the provinces excessive. The break which ensued early in September lasted till nearly the end of the month, when good rain was received over the greater part of the Provinces. It did not, however, extend to the Benares and part of the Gorakhpur divisions where more rain is urgently needed for late rice, prospects of which are consequently uncertain at present. The harvesting of early rice is in progress and the yield is generally reported to be good. The exact area sown with rice is not known at present, but according to reports received from landholders it will be 13 per cent. in excess of the area sown last year or 5,899,000 acres.

UNITED PROVINCES TIL.

The second forecast of the til crop for 1912:—Note.—On an average of the five years, ending 1910-11, the area under til sown unmixed in the United Provinces has represented some 7·4 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India. In August the rainfall was everywhere sufficient, but in the til growing tract of Bundelkhand it was heavy and continuous and seriously interfered with sowings. In September it was lighter but sufficient for this crop, except in the eastern and central submontane districts. In these tracts the til crop is at present estimated at 80 per cent. of the normal, elsewhere it is better and is estimated at 90 per cent. The exact area sown with til is not known at present but from the reports received from landholders it appears that taking the province as a whole the area under the crop is almost the same as in the last year when it was estimated at 374,000 acres.

UNITED PROVINCES SUGARCANE.

The second forecast of the sugarcane crop for 1912-13.—Note.—On an average of the five years, ending 1910-11, the area under sugarcane in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 51.3 per cent. of the total area under sugarcane in British India In August the rainfall was everywhere sufficient and in certain parts of the provinces excessive, but in September it was lighter. Slight damage was caused in places by floods and elsewhere by the scanty rainfall of September: but taking the provinces as the whole the season has been favourable and the crop is flourishing everywhere, except in the Benares and parts of the Gorakhpur division where it is reported to be deteriorating for want of rain. In these tracts the cane crop is at present estimated at 80 to 90 per cent. of the normal and in the rest of the provinces at 100 per cent.

CHURCH MISSIONS IN CHINA.

At the monthly general meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge on Oct. 1, the Bishop in Fuh-Kien, South China (Dr. Price), gave an address. He described Fuh-Kien, which has an area of 38,500 square miles with an estimated population of 12,000,000, as being a somewhat backward province, although deeply imbued with the revolutionary spirit. The number of workers was painfully insufficient, for they should have at least seventy Chinese pastors and 210 unordained men to do the work which ought to be done. In addition there were about 120 women workers. In the medical mission work, there were nineteen hospitals and dispensaries; in the educational work four or five higher primary schools and a considerable number of elementary schools, as well as a Chinese Theological College. The Bishop pointed out the greatness of the opportunities in China at the present time. The leaders were entirely favourable to missionary work, and the Vice-President of the Republic, who was, as they knew, the leading general of the revolutionary forces, had declared that "Jesus Christ was better than Confucius."

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the 24 hours from 6 a.m. on the 18th Oct. to 6 a.m. on the 19th October:—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Plague ...	nil	nil
This day last year..................	nil	nil
Total mortality from all causes		90
Same date last year		86
Smallpox..............................	1	nil
Cholera	2	1

A letter from Sir James Wilcocks appears in the *Pioneer* appealing for funds to provide water for tonga horses on the road into Kashmir. On the stage from Rawalpindi to Kohala the animals frequently have to exist on the minimum allowance and their sufferings are very great. Sir James personally vouches for the sufferings of these poor beasts, and he promises to see personally that all sums received are expended to the best advantage.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76 New Oxford-street London. Established over 35 years.

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IF YOU ARE SUFFERING

from any such disease as ECZEMA, SCROFULA, BAD LEGS, ABSCESSES, ULCERS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BOILS, PIMPLES, SORES OF ANY KIND, PILES, BLOOD POISON, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, etc., don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have to be permanently cured is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
THE WORLD FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER

is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities from whatever cause arising, and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

Here is good proof of its efficacy:—

POISONED FOOT CURED

"Some time ago I had an accident to my left foot (ran a nail into it), it festered, and got so bad that the doctor was called in and said I had poisoned it. For 3 years I was under different doctors and for one year of the three I only went out in a bath chair. Not only during that time did I entirely lose the little toe of my left foot, but a gaping wound came in the inside of the same foot. It was so bad that when I bathed it I fancied I could see the bones. At last I decided to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and with the end of the second small bottle the discharge had stopped, and within a month I could get my foot to the ground. It is as well now as it ever was, of course, very scarred and a toe short, but I am sure I should have been a foot short had it gone on."

"WORTH £5 A DOSE"

"I also recommended it to a Surgeant's wife at Aldershot, whose husband had an open sore for seven years, the result of a sword thrust in Burma. She said she couldn't get him to try it for a long time, but at last he did, and the wound has completely healed. She told me that often after a long march he has writhed in agony and often fainted. When they were leaving to go to another station he came on purpose to say good-bye and thank me. He said he'd never forget me for being the cause of his trying it, and that it was worth £5 a dose.—Yours truly, (Mrs.) M. Cousins, 187 Twyford avenue, Portsmouth," England.

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Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

LAYS OF THE LAW,
A Selection of Leading Cases,
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

The Calcutta Light Horse proceed to Madhupore on November 7th, for three days, manœuvres.

Lord Carmichael dined with the members of the Indian Civil Service a few nights ago, at the Planters' Club, Darjeeling.

The Gaekwar and Maharani of Baroda have left Simla for their State in view of the celebration of the "Dasserah."

Planters in Malaya, find no difficulty in obtaining abundant labour from India. This is surprising says the "Englishman," in view of the fact that planters in India are crying for labour.

It is expected that an important feature of the Hindu Conference at Delhi, will be the establishment on a firmer basis of the All-India Hindu Association, which was inaugurated at Allahabad, in 1910.

Major M. P. O'Gorman Lalor I.M.S., Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Burma, who was placed on special duty for one year, in connection with the investigation of malaria, is to continue in that duty for a further period of six months.

The new telephone exchange at Delhi, was opened on October 1st, with about 100 subscribers. The main system is laid in underground cables, and therefore free from ordinary interruptions. It is anticipated that there will be a rapid increase in the number of subscribers.

The Rev. Dr. Copleston, Metropolitan of India, returns to Calcutta, by the P. and O. steamer "Syria" this week, after an interesting visit to Ceylon, the former scene of his labours. While there, he was present at the annual Synod of the Church of England, and also took part in many religious functions.

His Highness Nasir-el-Mulk, the Regent of Persia, whose movements in Europe are attracting notice, is an old classmate of Sir Edward Grey. They were at Balliol together, and the Regent possesses many friends among prominent English public men. He speaks English and French perfectly.

The Chief Commissioner of Assam, proceeds on tour along the North-East Frontier on the 1st November, making rapid visits from Kobo and Sadiya to outposts along the Abor and Mishmi countries. He will be away for three weeks and will examine the arrangements now being made for Survey operations and road making in the hills.

On account of the dearth of suitable buildings in Bankipore, hurried preparations are now being made for the accommodation of the departments during the winter. Thatched quarters are being built for the Secretariat clerks, and Government House is being actively extended. The Government of Behar and Orissa will move into the new capital next month.

Referring to the question of the status of the medical woman in India, the "Lancet" says:—"There are many difficulties in the way of the complete independence of a Women's Medical Service in India, and although there is no doubt that the whole trend of informal opinion, official as well as non-official, is in the direction of giving considerably increased power and responsibility to the medical woman, this extension and enlargement must take place gradually if it is to be permanent and beneficial."

With reference to the election of members of the Bombay Legislative Council by the Jaghirdars and Zemindars in Sind, and the Municipalities and District Local Boards in Sind, it is now notified that nomination papers must be despatched by the Jagirdars, etc., by November 11, and by the Municipalities etc, by November 26th. The counting of votes will take place in the first instance on December 11th, and in the second on December 10.

It was anticipated when the Upper Chenab Canal was opened by the Viceroy at Merala on April 12th, that the area to be irrigated this season would not be much more than 40,000 acres, but the demand has greatly exceeded this estimate, and on the 30th of September, the actual acreage watered was as much as 70,000, while as the rains would appear to have ceased in the Punjab, it is probable that the demand for water will continue for some time to come.

An unusual request was made at the meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council the other day, when an Indian member asked for the appointment of a special medical officer to visit the different schools in the Punjab, and conduct a periodical inspection of students who are almost universally stated to be of weak physique. As there are about 300,000 students in the province, the task would be a trifle too much for one man. However, Government has promised to look into the matter.

In giving an outline of the opinion of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the proposal of the Karachi Chamber, that there should be a united protest against the holding of large cash balances by the Secretary of State, the "Times" put in a hit at Mr. M. de P. Webb. It quietly mentions that while the import and export trade of the areas with which the Bengal Chamber is concerned averages forty per cent of India's total, that of Sind, concentrated at Karachi, is only ten per cent. of the aggregate.

Mr. T. Palit who has given sixteen lakhs of rupees to the Calcutta University, and whose deed of gift was registered only on Monday last, has ruled that only M. A.'s and Roy Chand Premchand scholars will get scholarships to study in foreign lands. They must be bachelors, and will have to return the money, if they marry while studying. After finishing their education, they must return the money in full. The scholars must pass an examination in the language of the country, to which they intend proceeding and they must not study for the Bar.

A Rangoon paper remarking on the extreme freedom of marriage among the Burmese, says that the Burmese maiden shows a perfectly catholic taste in the matter of her choice of a mate. She is as ready to marry a Chinaman, or any of the Indian races who come over to the province as she is to marry an Englishman if it suits her turn. One result of this is the great number of hybrid and indeterminate tribes which have developed forms of speech of their own dialects that have been dignified with the name of languages. It is also worthy of note that marriages are as freely dissolved as they are contracted.

During April, May and June, the working of the wireless stations at Jutogh, Delhi, Allahabad and Calcutta, was from atmospheric causes, far from satisfactory. During May and June, only 12 per cent. of the messages were satisfactorily dealt with between the Calcutta and Simla Offices. In July, more settled atmospheric conditions obtained, and [illegible]0 per cent. of the messages were satisfactorily dis[illegible]sed of. In August and September, there was a [illegible]her improvement in the working, and nearly 85 [illegible]ent. of the messages got through safely. The [illegible] of hills at Jutogh was found to interfere with [illegible]nsmission of messages.

[illegible]e is a certain amount of land still under [illegible]in the Punjab, the area being 15 per cent. of [illegible]l in all India, but the crop is a very vari[illegible]e. Cultivation is confined to the Multan [illegible]ra Ghazi Khan districts, and depends entirely [illegible]nundation canals. This year the supply of [illegible] was short owing to the scanty rainfall in the [illegible], and the sowings at the normal time in May, [illegible]omparatively small. The area reported under [illegible] at the end of September, was only 26,400 [illegible]s compared with 40,300 acres estimated at the [illegible]r period in 1911, and 36,600 finally returned [illegible]the end of last year. The outturn will thus be [illegible]uch below the annual average.

YOUR Oldest Photo makes you look youngest, so does Aubry Sisters' Famous Beautifier, a delightful invention that takes the place of both powder and cream without being shiny like the one or greasy like the other. It makes the skin smooth and velvety giving to the complexion a fresh bloom of perfect health. Guaranteed harmless and invisible —MADON, SONS & Co, The Original Madon's, Crawford Market Bombay.

ARRIVALS.

Per. s.s. "City of Birmingham" October 22.

The Ellerman Line s. s. "City of Birmingham," Commander B. Dowse, which left Liverpool on the 28th ultim with the following passengers is due to arrive here at 2 p.m., to-morrow when her passengers will be landed at the Ballard Pier.

LIVERPOOL TO PORTSAID.

Lawrence, Mr H W
Ogden, Miss
Powter, Mr F
Rosevere, Mr
Seaton, Capt F D R
Swaine, Mr

LIVERPOOL TO NAPLES.

Kenitt, Mr M

NAPLES TO BOMBAY.

Armstrong, Mr A C
Barker, Capt
Curry, Mrs
Curry, Miss
Dunlop, Lt Col
Dunlop, Mrs
Forster, Mr C M
Hebblethwaite, Mr H P
Lane, Capt H V
Lane Mrs and infant
Searight, Mr A K
Shanks, Mr A D
Shanks, Mrs
Tannan, Mr Mohan Lal
Llewelyn Miss C
Luce Mr Gordon
Maclachlan, Capt A F C
Macrae Mrs Marshall & child
O'Conor, Mr B E
Parker, Lt Col J
Palmer, Mr E
Schuurman, Mr J P W
Wignell, Lt J D Grafton
Young, Brig Gen C F G
Young, Mrs

NAPLES TO KARACHI

Fisher, Mrs E.
Harris, Mr W J M
Hatt-Cook Mr R
Humphrey, Mr J
Lowndes, Mrs N
Peel, Capt L
Peel, Mrs
Watson, Mr E

PORTSAID TO BOMBAY

Dickinson, Mr G L
Messinesi, Mr A
Turner, Lt H S

LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY

Abbott, Mrs E
Allan, Miss
Anderson, Mrs M E
Baker, Capt E C
Baker, Mrs
Battenberg Mrs and infant.
Blacker, Lt W F
Boileau, Major G H
Boileau, Mrs
Boyle, Mrs R C and infant
Brooke, Miss A
Carne, Mr C M C
Carruthers, Lt Col R A
Carter, Mr H
Cockman, Mr G H
Cooper, Mr J
Craig, Mrs S F
Craig, Miss
Cross, Mr H B
David, Mrs E
Davies, Mrs M
Dening, Capt
Dening, Mrs and infant
Dunlop, Mr C E
Edwards, Mrs L E
Fegan, Miss E
Franklin, Miss
Fry, Mr J
Fry, Mrs and child.
Goose, Mrs J J
Shewan, Mrs
Shewan, Miss
Temple, Mrs 2 children and nurse
Trevenhyan, Mr C R
Walker, Mrs
Wallace, Mr
Anderson, Mrs A
Anderson, Miss
Bailey, Mr S
Gibbs, Miss
Green, Mr J
Grieve Miss E Moore
Harrison, Mrs. inft & nurse
Henchley, Mr F J
Hobbs, Mrs G H
Keily, Mrs M
King, Mr S H
Lockwood, Mr W H
Lockwood, Mrs & inft
Long Mr E E
Long. Mrs
M'Dougall, Mr R M (Jr)
M'Leod, Mrs
Marks, Col R J
Maxwell, Mr R M
Moschovis Mr J
Palin, Mrs R H inft & nurse
Paterson, Miss G A
Payne, Miss L
Peterson, Mr J C K
Peterson, Mrs & infant
Rafique, Mr
Raynor, Mr C A
Rivoz, Mr C
Sanders Mrs S C
Shewan Mr W B
Watkinson, Mr
Watts, Mrs Brian
Watts, Miss Brian
White, Mrs P Carr
White, Miss Carr
Williams, Mr W

LIVERPOOL TO KARACHI.

Abbott's Mrs 2 infts and nurse
Anderson, Mr A T
Anderson, Mrs and inft
Anscomb, Miss
Anscomb, Miss W
Armitstead, Miss A J
Bayley, Mr V
Bayley, Mrs and inft
Bell, Mrs E A S
Cargill, Mr H C
Cargill, Mrs and inft
Cathbert, Mr A
Cuthbert, Mrs
Fagan, Mrs E
Forbes, Capt G L
Forbes, Mrs
Fraser, Mr A H
Hemsted, Mr F
Lambert, Col E P
Reynold, Mr P
Shepherd, Mr E J
Stephens, Mrs E J child and inft.
Wernicke, Mrs F P 2 infts and nurse

DEPARTURES.

Per s s "Umvoti" Oct 21.

The Natal Line s s "Umvoti" will sail from N shed Prince's Dock to-day with the following passengers Medical inspection will take place alongside the vessel at 6 p m sharp.

Mr F Fairburn
Mr S Greenwood
Capt G R Hughes
Mrs Hainworth child and infant
Mr A J Sharp
Mrs Sharp
Mr F Spencer
Miss Auld
Miss Congdon
Mr F Merrell
Mr G Marshall
Mr J Smallet
Dr J S Vavel

A NEW AUTOMATIC GUN.

Adopted by Five European Powers.

Messrs. Vickers (Limited) have recently received orders for 1,080 of their new automatic rifle calibre gun, the Government adopting the weapon including five of the first-class Powers of Europe.

This new Wickers rifle calibre automatic gun differs in many respects from the earlier types made by the company; it is lighter and therefore more mobile, while modifications have enabled the gun to continue firing for very much longer periods of time without becoming overheated. This latter result has been achieved partly by the introduction of a new system of condensation, whereby the water in the jacket for the cooling of the barrel is in continuous circulation in association with a separate condenser. On one trial 180,000 rounds were fired from one gun, and of these 30,378 rounds were from the same barrel; it was only at this point that there was any falling off in efficiency. In 15 minutes 2,672 aimed rounds were fired, and of the original supply of six litres of water in the jacket and the condenser combined, one litre still remained.

The gun weighs only 27lb., as compared with 60lb. in the case of the former service automatic rifle calibre guns, while with the necessary cooling water the weight is 36lb., against 68-75lb. The length of the barrel is about the same, but the length of the water-jacket has been increased at the chamber end, where the heat is greatest.

PRIEST IN AEROPLANE.

Lieutenant Bregard, a French Army airman, has made a new use of the aeroplane.

Colonel Largeot, his superior officer who was mortally wounded in the desert in a fight against the wandering Touaregs, expressed a wish to have the last Sacraments of the church before he died. The nearest priest was at Laghouat, some 125 miles distant, and Lieutenant Bregard obtained permission to fly there.

Reaching Laghouat in a few hours, the gallant aviator took the priest on board and flew back the same day to the desert outpost. The priest arrived in time to administer the last consolations of his faith to the dying officer.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE WEATHER.

Heavy Rain Causes Breach of Irrigation Tank.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 19.

The disturbance in the Bay has given a few heavy falls of rain in the extreme south of the Peninsula. Local rain is reported from Burma; elsewhere the weather has been dry.

Chief amounts:—Trichinopoly reports 2 inches Pamban 4, Tinnevelly and Trivandrum 1 1-2 Calicut, 1.

Forecast:—No large change.

SIMLA, OCT. 20.

The disturbance in the south of the Bay is more marked this morning, and appears to be approaching the coast near Madras. Heavy rain is reported from the Coromandel Coast; moderate rain has been general in the south of Mysore.

Chief amounts:—Madras 4 inches; Cuddalore and Nellore 3 inches; Cochin 2 inches.

Forecast.—The rainfall will probably extend northwards in the Peninsula.

TUTICORIN (Madras), OCT. 19.

We had 6·20 inches of rain on the 17th October, and also heavy rain yesterday and it still continues to rain. The Korampilam irrigation tank and the Puckle channel have been breached, and the masonry conduit conveying drinking water to Tuticorin has been washed away for a length of two miles. More damage is apprehended. The health of the town is in danger and cholera is imminent.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 19th Oct., giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is generally drier than usual. Temperature is nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is nearly normal. Minimum temperature is in defect except in the extreme north-western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual at Karachi. Day temperature is in slight excess at Karachi but in defect at Kotah; night temperature is below normal at Jocobabad and Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West—Skies are lightly clouded in west Central India and round the Gulf of Cambay and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Deesa and Neemuch and normal or in defect at other stations. Temperature is in excess at Dwarka and Surat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear in the southern half of the division and lightly clouded in the northern half. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Night temperature is in slight defect in the south-eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is generally in excess.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in Hyderabad and at some stations in the Bombay Deccan. Temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general on the South Coromandel Coast and in the Carnatic, and local in Malabar. Colombo records 0·74" of rain. Seas have become rough at Negapatam and Colombo and unsettled conditions prevail in the south-west of the Bay of Bengal.

Fairly general rain is likely on the South Coromandel Coast, in the Carnatic and Malabar. A few showers are possible in Mysore and the eastern districts of the Madras Deccan.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) 19th October, was 29·955 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 12 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 12 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge, be different from 47 feet, it will be read higher or lower by 6 inches for 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY BOILERS.

The report on the administration of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Department, for the year 1911-12, states:—

The number of boilers on the register and the number offered for inspection in the year under report and the preceding year is:—

Year.	Bombay.	Presidency proper except Bombay.	Sind.	Native States	Aden.	Total.	Increase.
1911-12.							
On register	1,494	1,626	478	13	41	3,647	29
Offered for inspection.	930	861	238	2	36	2,067	24
1910-11.							
On register	1,457	1,551	456	13	41	3,518	142
Offered for inspection.	901	864	241	2	35	2,043	54

The average number of boilers inspected by each of the junior nispectors comes to 297 against 280 of last year, and 285 in the year 1909-10. The percentage of boilers not offered for inspection out of the total number of boilers on the register was 43.3. The total number of short-time certificates issued was 316 against 105 in the preceding year. Of these 151 were issued in inspecting groups of ginning factories, two for boilers procured in Bombay and certified under section 8 (5), five for boilers not considered to be safe: the remaining 158 certificates were granted at the request of the owners for various reasons.

Fifteen irregularities were brought to notice in the year under report against ten in the preceding year, Of these two were in Bombay, nine in Ahmedabad one in Broach, one in East Khandesh, one in Nasik, and one in Dharwar. Of these three were for working a boiler without a certificate, eight for working boilers without their being in charge of certified engineers and four more for failing to report accidents.

During the year eleven accidents to boilers were reported against nine in the preceding year. Five of these were in Bombay, two in East Khandesh, one in Broach, one in Ahmedabad, and two in Karachi.

The receipts for the year were Rs. 76,662-10-7, and expenditure Rs. 96,091-8-7 as campared with Rs. 79,514-5-1 and Rs. 97,026-12-6 of last year, the deficit in the year's working amounting to Rs. 19,428-14-0 against Rs. 17,512-7-5 of last year. There is a fall of Rs. 2,851-10-6 in the receipts and of Rs. 935 in the expenditure. The former was due to the fees for inspections of boilers in the Khandesh District having been paid in the preceding year as the inspections were carried out in the months of April and May, instead of in October and November, and also to the lesser number of candidates appearing for the engineers'-examination. The Boiler Fund has now to its credit a total balance of Rs. 1,56,615-10-3 made up of Rs. 11,625-13-10, the closing balance of the year under report, and of Rs. 30,013-12-4 and Rs. 1,14,976-0-1, the purchase value of Government promissory notes of the nominal value of Rs. 27,600 and Rs. 1,14,800.

SENTRY DOG AT ALDERSHOT.

Major Richardson has received a report from an Army officer on the sentry dog presented by him to the Norfolk Regt. at Aldershot. The report states that the dog—an Airedale terrier—was used by the officer making the report on three occasions on outpost duties at night, when his presence was of the greatest value. He either remained beside the sentry or went with a patrol. His value consists in the fact that he can detect the approach of human beings some considerable time before the eye or ear of the average man can distinguish anything. The result is that the sentry or petrol is fully on the alert, and it is impossible for them to be either ambushed or "rushed." The dog is never allowed to run loose in camp or barracks, and no one is allowed to feed him except the man in charge of him. He indicates the approach of any one at night by a low growl and a stiffening of his body, after the manner of a pointer.

MEN AND MATTERS.

There are not many novelists who can beat the record of "Miss Braddon" (Mrs. Maxwell), who has recently had a birthday as regards either the length of her career or the extent of her literary output. Her first novel, "Lady Audley's Secret, appeared exactly fifty years ago, since when she has written some seventy others; and, unlike many writers of repute, her latest work is in many respects her best. As a critic of modern literary tendencies, "Miss Braddon's" sound common-sense is always well worth listening to. The influence of heredity is shown in the case of "Miss Braddon's" son, Mr. W. B. Maxwell. He published his first book, "The Countess of Maybury," in 1901, but it was "The Ragged Messenger, which was issued three years later, that gave evidence of the arrival of a new author who counted. Mr. Maxwell has, perhaps, done nothing else so dramatic as the great scene in "The Ragged Messenger," but all his subsequent work is distinguished, and his latest book, "General Mallock's Shadow," will not detract from his reputation.

A little political mystery is enshrined in the authorship of a letter to the Press from a Radical M.P., and signed "C.R.," wherein the writer expressed the opinion that "a defeat through the Nationalist vote would be a far less evil than forcing the Home Rule Bill through." Sir J. Compton-Rickett has written to say that he is not responsible for the letter, but there are two other Radical M.P.'s whom the initials would fit, namely, Sir Charles Rose and Mr. Charles Roberts.

As the result of adopting Hungarian citizenship on his marriage, Mr. Kubelik has decided that he will henceforth style himself Jan Polgar, Polgar being the Hungarain for citizen. English musicians are not always so anxious to proclaim their nationality, and Bill Higgins is far more likely to appear on concert programmes as Guglielmo Higgini than under his Anglo-Saxon patronymic.

No more remarkable sign of the Entente Cordiale has yet been given than the proposal which has just been made by a special French Traffic Commission, and endorsed in a Bill by the Ministry of Public Works, to substitute the English rule of the road, "Keep to the left," for the French method of keeping to the right. This latter has been in force in France for over sixty years, and the proposal is the more notable in that the almost universal traffic rule on the Cotinent is to keep to the right.

Sir John Dewar, whose retirement from the Radical representation of Inverness-shire at the end of the present Parliament is announced can without hyperbole be described as the bearer of a name which is a household word. His patronymic is one of the half-dozen or so associated with alcoholic liquor of excellent quality, which makes it the more surprising, in view of Radical attacks on the licensed trade, that he has represented his constituency in the Radical interest since 1900. Sir John Dewar's successor as the Radical candidate for Inverness-shire, Mr. Alexander McCulloch, is an old Oxford rowing Blue, whose prowess in oarsmanship is also attested to by his winning the Diamond Sculls. He has some hereditary interest in Imperial questions, his father, the late Mr. George McCulloch, having been the chairman of the famous Broken Hill Mines in Australia.

Of course, it comes from the United States. "It" is an appliance that will automatically convict motorists who exceed the speed limit. A small tin box, surmounted by a miniature weather vane, contains an appliance which sets in motion a loud-sounding gong as soon as a predetermined speed has been exceeded. If the motorists do not slow down immediatety, brass discs bearing the registered number of the car are shot of a box into the roadway, where they can be picked up by a passing policeman.

Earl Stonham, which is a Suffolk village, is in the throes of an educational controversy due to the village demanding a schoolmaster, while the East Suffolk Education Committee insists on a schoolmistress. The latter has already been appointed, but the school managers have informed her with politeness let us hope, that she is de trop, and the rector is helping with the teaching, which is facilitated by the grant of half-holidays. The lady has, however, been temporarily permited to teach, pending a conference with the Education Committee.

Some curious results are likely to follow the new United States Post Office Appropriation Bill, which affects newspapers closely. The Bill enacts, inter alia, that all reading matter in a newspaper or magazine for whose publication money or other valuable consideration is paid or promised, shall be marked "advertisement," on pain of a fine for non-compliance. The Post Office has just decided that an editor who receives a book, on condition of reviewing it, will violate the law if the review be not plainly marked "advertisement."

In view of the present situation, it may be recalled now many stock political phrases of to-day owe their origin to previous Balkan troubles. The most famous perhaps of these is Beaconsfield's "Peace with Honour" after the Berlin Congress. It was in connexion with Bulgaria and Turkey that the word "atrocities" passed into common use. On March 13 1878, Mr. G. J. Holyoake wrote a letter to the "Daily News" with the heading "The Jingoes in the Park." Mr. Gladstone took up the phrase "jingoism" and it has been in constant use ever since. Mr. Gladstone himself enriched the vocabulary of righteous indignation with a crowd of phrases, one of which called forth Beaconsfield's "sophisticated rhetorician intoxicated with the exuberance of his own verbosity. This year—a year of centenaries—is the centenary also of an important event in the history of the Balkans. In 1812 was signed the Treaty of Bucharest. Russia, harassed by the struggle with Napoleon, made terms with the Sultan by which the delta of the Danube and that portion of Moldavia between the Dniester and the Pruth were ceded to the Czar. In the result Roumania lost Bessarabia, and there are heartrending stories of the scenes of grief along the banks of the Pruth when the separation came and the Pruth itself was called the "Cursed River."

Of the ten peers who have pledged their word that they will not accept a seat in the Irish Legislature only four are really entering into a self-denying ordinance, for the remaining halfdozen—at present, at any rate—sit in the Imperial House of Lords. The quartette of Irish peers, who have never even secured election in the group of representative peers, are Lord Castlestewart, a septuagenarian, Viscount Charlemont, an octogenarian who fought in the Crimea, Lord Clarina, another septuagenarian, and Lord Kingsale, the Premier Baron of Ireland. Lord Kingsale's title dates from the thirteenth century, and was granted to a kinsman of Sir John de Courcy, who conquered Ulster over seven hundred years ago. The story goes that this knight gave offence to King John, who condemned him to perpetual imprisonment. After he had undergone his confinement about a year he offered to represent England in single combat against a French champion to decide a dispute between the two nations. He emerged victorious and his freedom and estates were restored, while he and his successors were granted the privilege of remaining covered in the Royal presence.

Mr. John Dillon's mishap the latest of quite a number of one sort and another which he has suffered during the last few years—calls to mind the fact, which may not be known to all that he is himself a fully qualified member of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, and competent, therefore, to take a professional interest in the nature of the injuries which he has sustained. Mr. Dillon's health has unfortunately been poor for many years. The name of Dillon which has come to be looked upon as one typically Irish is not to be found in Ireland before the time of King John who was accompanied into that country by Sir Henry le Dillon, the ancestor of Viscount Dillon and Lord Clonbrock, Sir John Fox Dillon, Bart., and the aged General Sir Martin Dillon, as well as of the Counts Dillon of France and the extinct family of Dillon, Earls of Roscommon. Mr. John Dillon's immediate progenitor was the late John Blake Dillon, who led the peasants of Mullinahone and Killenaule in the rising of '48. He fled abroad, but took advantage of the amnesty of '55 to return, and became M. P. for Tipperary.

The Continental Tyre Company has introduced a new BICYCLE OUTER COVER with REINFORCED COMPRESSED tread. This cover is not only just as elastic and resilient as the well-known Continental Roadster Cover so far manufactured but, by virtue of the improved tread, well-nigh unpuncturable and almost everlasting.

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2. Applications must be received not later than 31st October, 1912, and contain:
   - (*a*) Full name and address of Applicant.
   - (*b*) Size of Tyre required and whether wired-on or beaded-edge pattern.
3. Applicants receiving a Tyre agree to give a report as to its wear when called upon by the Agents. Of such reports the Company may make use at their discretion.
4. The decision of the Company's Agents as to the distribution of the 200 free tyres will be made known to every applicant by letter and the same shall be final and indisputable.

Send your application marked "Free Tyres" Dept: 1 to nearest Depot.

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S. ROSE & CO.

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GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from premature decay, or deficiency of the vital forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm: the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price **2s. 9d.**

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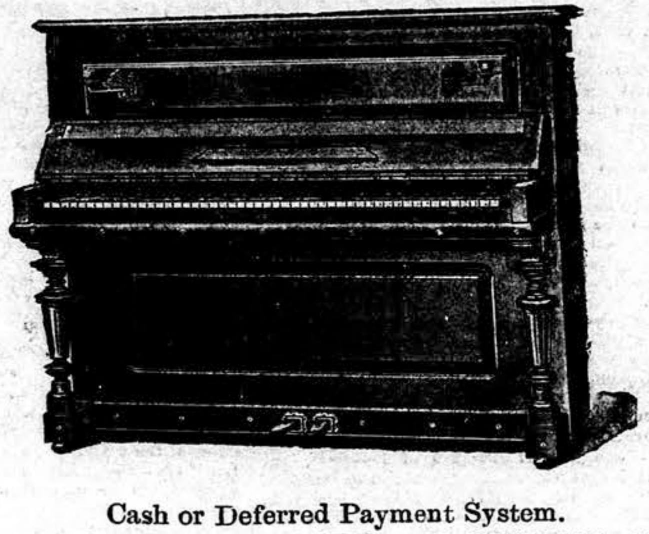

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